S/INF/53

RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL 1997

SECURITY COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS: FIFTY-SECOND YEAR

UNITED NATIONS

S/INF/53

RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL 1997

SECURITY COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS: FIFTY-SECOND YEAR

UNITED NATIONS
New York, 1999

NOTE

The volume *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council* is published on a yearly basis. The present volume contains the resolutions adopted and the decisions taken by the Council on substantive questions during 1997, as well as decisions on some of the more important procedural matters. The resolutions and decisions are set out in parts I and II, under general headings indicating the questions under consideration. In each part, the questions are arranged according to the date on which they were first taken up by the Council in the year under review, and under each question the resolutions and decisions appear in chronological order.

The resolutions are numbered in the order of their adoption. Each resolution is followed by the result of the vote. Decisions are usually taken without a vote, but in cases where a vote has been recorded, it is given immediately after the decisions.

S/INF/53

ISSN 0257-1455

CONTENTS

Page

Membership of the Council in 1997 v

Resolutions adopted and decisions taken by the Security Council in 1997 1

Part I: Questions considered by the Security Council under its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security

The situation in the Middle East 1
Central America: efforts towards peace 4
The situation in Cyprus 7
Items relating to the situation in the former Yugoslavia:
The situation in Croatia 10
The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina 21
Establishment of an international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia 25
The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia 25
The situation in the Great Lakes region 28
The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border 32
Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991, from France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America 37
The situation in Georgia 38
The situation in Angola 45
The situation in Somalia 54
The situation in the occupied Arab territories 56
Security of United Nations operations 56
The situation in Albania 57
Exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council concerning the India-Pakistan question 61
The situation concerning Western Sahara 61
The situation in Liberia 64
The situation between Iraq and Kuwait 66
The situation in Cambodia 76
The situation in Afghanistan 77
Protection for humanitarian assistance to refugees and others in conflict situations 80
The situation in Sierra Leone 82
The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo 86
The situation in Burundi 87
Civilian police in peacekeeping operations 88
United Nations peacekeeping: Dag Hammarskjöld Medal 89
The question concerning Haiti 89
The situation in the Central African Republic 92
The situation in the Republic of the Congo 94
The situation in Africa 95

Part II: Other matters considered by the Security Council

Security Council working methods and procedure 97
Consideration of the draft report of the Security Council to the General Assembly 98

Items included in the agenda of the Security Council in 1997 for the first time 99

Checklist of resolutions adopted by the Security Council in 1997 101

Checklist of statements made and/or issued by the President of the Security Council during 1997 103

MEMBERSHIP OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1997

In 1997, the membership of the Security Council was as follows:

Chile
China
Costa Rica
Egypt
France
Guinea-Bissau
Japan
Kenya
Poland
Portugal
Republic of Korea
Russian Federation
Sweden
United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland
United States of America

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AND DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1997

Part I. Questions considered by the Security Council under its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

[*Resolutions or decisions on this question have been adopted by the Security Council every year since 1967.*]

Decisions

On 10 January 1997, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[1]

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 2 January 1997 concerning an addition to the list of Member States providing military observers to the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization[2] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter."

At its 3733rd meeting, on 28 January 1997, the Council considered the item entitled:

> "The situation in the Middle East
>
> > "Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/1997/42)".[3]

Resolution 1095 (1997) of 28 January 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 501 (1982) of 25 February 1982, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982 and 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982, as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General of 20 January 1997 on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon,[4] and taking note of the observations expressed and the commitments mentioned therein,

Taking note of the letter dated 17 January 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,[5]

Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

1. *Decides* to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further period of six months, that is, until 31 July 1997;

2. *Reiterates its strong support* for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

3. *Re-emphasizes* the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978, approved by resolution 426 (1978),[6] and calls upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;

4. *Condemns* all acts of violence committed in particular against the Force, and urges the parties to put an end to them;

5. *Reiterates* that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions;

6. *Encourages* further efficiency and savings provided they do not affect the operational capacity of the Force;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned with the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council thereon.

Adopted unanimously at the 3733rd meeting.

Decisions

At the 3733rd meeting also, following the adoption of resolution 1095 (1997), the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[7]

> "The Security Council has noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General of 20 January 1997 on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, submitted in conformity with resolution 1068 (1996) of 30 July 1996.[4]
>
> "The Council reaffirms its commitment to the full sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries. In this context, the Council asserts that all States shall refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

---

[1] S/1997/22.

[2] S/1997/21.

[3] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1997.*

[4] Ibid., document S/1997/42.

[5] Ibid., document S/1997/41.

[6] Ibid., *Thirty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1978*, document S/12611.

[7] S/PRST/1997/1.

"As the Council extends the mandate of the Force for a further interim period on the basis of resolution 425 (1978), the Council again stresses the urgent need for the implementation of that resolution in all its aspects. It reiterates its full support for the Taif Agreement of 22 October 1989 and for the continued efforts of the Lebanese Government to consolidate peace, national unity and security in the country, while successfully carrying out the reconstruction process. The Council commends the Lebanese Government for its successful effort to extend its authority in the south of the country in full coordination with the Force.

"The Council expresses its concern over the continuing violence in southern Lebanon, regrets the loss of civilian life, and urges all parties to exercise restraint.

"The Council takes this opportunity to express its appreciation for the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and his staff in this regard and commends troops of the Force and troop-contributing countries for their sacrifices and commitment to the cause of international peace and security under difficult circumstances."

On 22 May 1997, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[8]

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 9 May 1997 concerning your intention to appoint Major-General David Stapleton, of Ireland, to succeed Major-General Johannes C. Kosters, of the Netherlands, as the next Force Commander of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force[9] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They agree with the intention expressed in the letter."

At its 3782nd meeting, on 28 May 1997, the Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation in the Middle East

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/1997/372)."[10]

Resolution 1109 (1997)
of 28 May 1997

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 16 May 1997 on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,[11]

Decides:

(*a*) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

(*b*) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 30 November 1997;

(*c*) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the development in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 338 (1973).

Adopted unanimously at the 3782nd meeting.

Decisions

At the 3782nd meeting also, following the adoption of resolution 1109 (1997), the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[12]

"In accordance with the resolution just adopted on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, I have been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Security Council:

"As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force[11] states, in paragraph 13: 'Despite the present quiet in the Israeli-Syrian sector, the situation in the Middle East continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached.' That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council."

At its 3804th meeting, on 29 July 1997, the Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation in the Middle East

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (S/1997/550 and Corr.1)".[13]

Resolution 1122 (1997)
of 29 July 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 501 (1982) of 25 February 1982, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982 and 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982, as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General of 16 July 1997 on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon,[14] and taking note of the observations expressed and the commitments mentioned therein,

[8] S/1997/389.

[9] S/1997/388.

[10] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1997.*

[11] Ibid., document S/1997/372.

[12] S/PRST/1997/30.

[13] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1997.*

[14] Ibid., document S/1997/550.

Taking note of the letter dated 10 July 1997 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,[15]

Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

1. *Decides* to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further period of six months, that is, until 31 January 1998;

2. *Reiterates its strong support* for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

3. *Re-emphasizes* the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978, approved by resolution 426 (1978),[6] and calls upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;

4. *Condemns* all acts of violence committed in particular against the Force, and urges the parties to put an end to them;

5. *Reiterates* that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions;

6. *Encourages* further efficiency and savings provided they do not affect the operational capacity of the Force;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned with the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council thereon.

Adopted unanimously at the 3804th meeting.

Decisions

At the 3804th meeting also, following the adoption of resolution 1122 (1997), the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[16]

"The Security Council has noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General of 16 July 1997 on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, submitted in conformity with resolution 1095 (1997) of 28 January 1997.[14]

"The Council reaffirms its commitment to the full sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries. In this context, the Council asserts that all States shall refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

"As the Council extends the mandate of the Force for a further interim period on the basis of resolution 425 (1978), the Council again stresses the urgent need for the implementation of that resolution in all its aspects. It reiterates its full support for the Taif Agreement of 22 October 1989 and for the continued efforts of the Lebanese Government to consolidate peace, national unity and security in the country, while successfully carrying out the reconstruction process. The Council commends the Lebanese Government for its successful effort to extend its authority in the south of the country in full coordination with the Force.

"The Council expresses its concern over the continuing violence in southern Lebanon, regrets the loss of civilian life, and urges all parties to exercise restraint.

"The Council takes this opportunity to express its appreciation for the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and his staff in this regard. The Council notes with deep concern the high level of casualties the Force has suffered and pays a special tribute to all those who gave their life while serving in the Force. It commends the troops of the Force and troop-contributing countries for their sacrifices and commitment to the cause of international peace and security under difficult circumstances."

On 25 August 1997, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[17]

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 19 August 1997 regarding your intention to appoint Major-General Jioje Konouse Konrote, of Fiji, to succeed Major-General Stanislaw Franciszek Wozniak, of Poland, as Force Commander of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon[18] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the information contained in your letter and agree with the proposal made therein."

At its 3835th meeting, on 21 November 1997, the Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation in the Middle East

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (S/1997/884)".[19]

Resolution 1139 (1997) of 21 November 1997

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 14 November 1997 on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force,[20]

Decides:

[15] Ibid., document S/1997/534.

[16] S/PRST/1997/40.

[17] S/1997/661.

[18] S/1997/660.

[19] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1997*.

[20] Ibid., document S/1997/884.

(*a*) To call upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council resolution 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973;

(*b*) To renew the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another period of six months, that is, until 31 May 1998;

(*c*) To request the Secretary-General to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the development in the situation and the measures taken to implement resolution 338 (1973).

Adopted unanimously at the 3835th meeting.

Decision

At the 3835th meeting also, following the adoption of resolution 1139 (1997), the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[21]

"In accordance with the resolution just adopted on the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, I have been authorized to make the following complementary statement on behalf of the Security Council:

> "As is known, the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force[20] states, in paragraph 9: 'Despite the present quiet in the Israeli-Syrian sector, the situation in the Middle East continues to be potentially dangerous and is likely to remain so, unless and until a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem can be reached.' That statement of the Secretary-General reflects the view of the Security Council."

[21] S/PRST/1997/53.

CENTRAL AMERICA: EFFORTS TOWARDS PEACE

[*Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council every year from 1989 to 1995*]

Decisions

At its 3730th meeting, on 10 January 1997, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Argentina, Canada, Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain and Venezuela to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Central America: efforts towards peace

> "Report of the Secretary-General (S/1996/1045 and Add.1 and 2)".[22]

At its 3732nd meeting, on 20 January 1997, the Council decided to invite the representative Guatemala to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item discussed at the 3730th meeting.

Resolution 1094 (1997) of 20 January 1997

The Security Council,

Expressing its full support for the peace process in Guatemala,

Noting the fact that the peace process in Guatemala has been monitored by the United Nations and has been under the auspices of the Organization since 1994,

Noting the letter dated 20 January 1997 from the Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council,[23]

Recalling the Framework Agreement for the Resumption of the Negotiating Process between the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca of 10 January 1994[24] and all subsequent agreements, in which the parties agreed to request the United Nations to carry out international verification of the peace accords,

Acknowledging the efforts of the Secretary-General, the Group of Friends of the Guatemala peace process, the international community, the United Nations system and other international agencies in support of the peace process,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 26 November 1996 on the United Nations Mission for the Verification of Human Rights and of Compliance with the Commitments of the Comprehensive Agreement on Human

[22] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-first Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1996.*

[23] Ibid. *Fifty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1997*, document S/1997/53.

[24] Ibid., *Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1994*, document S/1994/53, annex.

Rights in Guatemala,[25] which states that verification measures related to the agreement on the definitive ceasefire signed at Oslo on 4 December 1996[26] would involve, *inter alia,* the deployment of United Nations military personnel,

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General of 17 December 1996[27] outlining the measures necessary for the verification of the agreement on the definitive ceasefire and the addenda to that report of 23 and 30 December 1996,[28] and noting that the ceasefire will enter into force on the date the United Nations mechanism is in place with full operational capacity,

Welcoming the agreements between the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca which were signed at Guatemala City on 29 December 1996[29] and which, with the overall package of peace accords signed in Madrid, Mexico City, Oslo and Stockholm, put a definitive end to the Guatemalan internal conflict and will foster national reconciliation and economic development,

1. *Decides*, in accordance with the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General of 17 December 1996,[27] to authorize for a three-month period the attachment to the United Nations Mission for the Verification of Human Rights and of Compliance with the Commitments of the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights in Guatemala of a group of 155 military observers and requisite medical personnel for the purposes of verification of the agreement on the definitive ceasefire,[26] and requests the Secretary-General to notify the Council no later than two weeks before the operation is to begin;

2. *Calls upon* both parties to implement fully their commitments under the agreements signed in Guatemala City[29] and to cooperate fully with the verification of the ceasefire, separation of forces, disarmament and demobilization of the combatants of the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca, as well as the commitments under the other agreements in the overall package of peace accords;

3. *Invites* the international community to continue its support for the peace process in Guatemala and, in particular, for the implementation of the agreements referred to in paragraph 2 above;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council fully informed on the implementation of the present resolution and to report on the conclusion of the military observer mission.

Adopted unanimously at the 3732nd meeting.

[25] Ibid., *Fifty-first Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1996*, document S/1996/998.

[26] Ibid., document S/1996/1045, annex.

[27] Ibid., document S/1996/1045.

[28] Ibid., documents S/1996/1045/Add.1 and 2.

[29] Ibid., *Fifty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1997*, document S/1997/114, annexes I and II.

Decisions

On 30 January 1997, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[30]

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 27 January 1997 concerning your intention to appoint Brigadier General José B. Rodriguez Rodriguez, of Spain, as Chief Military Observer of the Military Observer Group to be attached to the United Nations Mission for the Verification of Human Rights and of Compliance with the Commitments of the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights in Guatemala[31] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They agree with the intention expressed in the letter."

On 4 February 1997, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[32]

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 31 January 1997 concerning your decision to appoint Mr. Jean Arnault as your Special Representative and Head of the United Nations Mission for the Verification of Human Rights and of Compliance with the Commitments of the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights in Guatemala[33] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the decision contained in the letter."

On 14 February 1997, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[34]

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 11 February 1997 concerning the proposed composition of the group of 155 military observers and requisite medical personnel attached to the United Nations Mission for the Verification of Human Rights and of Compliance with the Commitments of the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights in Guatemala[35] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter."

At its 3744th meeting, on 5 March 1997, the Council decided to invite the representative of Guatemala to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"Central America: efforts towards peace

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 1094 (1997) (S/1997/123)".[36]

[30] S/1997/92.

[31] S/1997/91.

[32] S/1997/107.

[33] S/1997/106.

[34] S/1997/128.

[35] S/1997/127.

[36] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1997.*

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[37]

"The Security Council recalls its resolution 1094 (1997) of 20 January 1997 and takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of that resolution.[38]

"The Council welcomes the deployment on 3 March 1997 of the group of United Nations military observers attached to the United Nations Mission for the Verification of Human Rights and of Compliance with the Commitments of the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights in Guatemala for the purposes of verification of the agreement on the definitive ceasefire between the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca signed at Oslo on 4 December 1996.[26]

"The Council recalls its constant support for the peace process in Central America, which it has expressed since the adoption of its resolution 530 (1983) of 19 May 1983. It reaffirms its full support for the peace process in Guatemala.

"The Council reiterates its call in resolution 1094 (1997) that both parties implement fully their commitments under the agreements signed in Guatemala City on 29 December 1996[29] and cooperate fully with the verification of the ceasefire, separation of forces, disarmament and demobilization of the combatants of the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca, as well as the commitments under the other agreements in the overall package of peace accords.

"The Council will remain actively seized of the matter."

At its 3780th meeting, on 22 May 1997, the Council decided to invite the representative of Guatemala to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled: "Central America: efforts towards peace".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[39]

"The Security Council welcomes the successful conclusion of the military observer mission attached to the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala,[40] in accordance with resolution 1094 (1997) of 20 January 1997, to verify the agreement on the definitive ceasefire between the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca signed at Oslo on 4 December 1996.[26] The Council commends the Secretary-General, his Special Representative, the Chief Military Observer and other dedicated personnel of the United Nations who have contributed to this undertaking. The Council further welcomes the full compliance of the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca with the terms of the definitive ceasefire.

"The Council commends both parties for the progress made in the implementation of the peace accords to date, in particular for the establishment of the Follow-Up Commission, which will oversee the implementation of the agreements, and for steps taken towards the establishment of the Historical Clarification Commission. The Council reiterates its call for both parties to continue to implement fully their commitments under the agreements signed in Guatemala City on 29 December 1996 as well as the commitments under the other agreements in the overall package of peace accords signed in Madrid, Mexico City, Oslo and Stockholm.

"The Council reaffirms its full support for the peace process in Guatemala. The Council expresses its confidence that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, the Mission, and the international community will continue their support for the peace process in Guatemala and, in particular, for the implementation of the peace accords."

---

[37] S/PRST/1997/9.

[38] *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1997*, document S/1997/123.

[39] S/PRST/1997/28.

[40] The United Nations Mission for the Verification of Human Rights and of Compliance with the Commitments of the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights in Guatemala was renamed the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala in accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 51/198 B of 27 March 1997.

THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS

[Resolutions or decisions on this question have been adopted by the Security Council every year since 1963.]

Decisions

On 13 January 1997, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[41]

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 8 January 1997 concerning your intention to appoint Colonel Evergisto Arturo de Vergara, of Argentina, who would be promoted to Major-General by the Government of Argentina, to succeed Brigadier General Ahti Toimi Paavali Vartiainen, of Finland, as the next Commander of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus[42] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They agree with the intention expressed in the letter."

On 21 April 1997, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[43]

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 17 April 1997[44] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. The members of the Council take note of the information contained in the letter and welcome your decision to appoint Mr. Diego Cordovez, of Ecuador, as your Special Adviser on Cyprus."

At its 3794th meeting, on 27 June 1997, the Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation in Cyprus

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/1997/437 and Corr. 1 and Add.1)[45]
>
> "Letter dated 20 June 1997 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/480)".[45]

Resolution 1117 (1997) of 27 June 1997

The Security Council,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 5 June 1997 on the United Nations operation in Cyprus,[46]

Welcoming also the letter dated 20 June 1997 to the President of the Security Council from the Secretary-General on his mission of good offices in Cyprus,[47]

Noting that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions on the island it is necessary to keep the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus beyond 30 June 1997,

Reaffirming its earlier relevant resolutions on Cyprus, in particular resolutions 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964, 939 (1994) of 29 July 1994 and 1092 (1996) of 23 December 1996,

Noting with concern that tensions along the ceasefire lines remain high, despite the decrease in the number of serious incidents over the last six months,

Reiterating its concern that negotiations on a final political solution have been at an impasse for too long,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus for a further period ending on 31 December 1997;

2. *Reminds* both sides of their obligation to prevent any violence directed against Force personnel, to cooperate fully with the Force and to ensure its complete freedom of movement;

3. *Underlines* the importance of agreement by both sides to the reciprocal measures for the reduction of tension along the ceasefire lines proposed by the Force, as set forth in resolution 1092 (1996), deeply regrets the fact that, in spite of the efforts of the Force, neither side has so far accepted such measures as a package, and reiterates its call upon both sides to do so without further delay or preconditions;

4. *Calls upon* the military authorities on both sides to refrain from any action, particularly in the vicinity of the buffer zone, which would exacerbate tensions;

5. *Reiterates its grave concern* at the continuing excessive level of military forces and armaments in the Republic of Cyprus and the rate at which they are being expanded, upgraded and modernized, including by the introduction of sophisticated weaponry, and the lack of progress towards any significant reduction in the number of foreign troops in the Republic of Cyprus, which threaten to raise tensions both on the island and in the region and complicate efforts to negotiate an overall political settlement;

6. *Again calls upon* all concerned to commit themselves to a reduction in defence spending and a reduction in the number of foreign troops in the Republic of Cyprus to help to restore confidence between the parties and as a first step towards the withdrawal of non-Cypriot forces as described in the set of ideas,[48] stresses the importance of eventual demilitarization of the Republic of Cyprus as an objective in the context of an overall comprehensive settlement, and calls upon the Secretary-General to promote efforts in this direction;

7. *Reiterates* that the status quo is unacceptable, and stresses its support for the Secretary-General's mission of good

---

[41] S/1997/26.

[42] S/1997/25.

[43] S/1997/321.

[44] S/1997/320.

[45] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1997.*

[46] Ibid., documents S/1997/437 and Add.1.

[47] Ibid., document S/1997/480.

[48] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1992* , document S/24472, annex.

offices and the importance of the concerted efforts to work with the Secretary-General towards an overall comprehensive settlement;

8. *Welcomes* the decision of the Secretary-General to launch a sustained process of direct negotiations between the leaders of the two Cypriot communities with the aim of securing an overall comprehensive settlement;

9. *Calls upon* the leaders to commit themselves to the process of direct negotiations, including participation in the first session of such negotiations to be held from 9 to 13 July 1997, urges them to cooperate actively and constructively with the Secretary-General and his Special Adviser on Cyprus, Mr. Diego Cordovez, to that end, and stresses that full support of all concerned is necessary for this process to produce results;

10. *Calls upon* the parties to create a climate for reconciliation and genuine mutual confidence on both sides and to avoid any actions which might increase tension;

11. *Reaffirms* its position that a Cyprus settlement must be based on a State of Cyprus with a single sovereignty and international personality and a single citizenship, with its independence and territorial integrity safeguarded, and comprising two politically equal communities as described in the relevant Security Council resolutions, in a bicommunal and bi-zonal federation, and that such a settlement must exclude union in whole or in part with any other country or any form of partition or secession;

12. *Welcomes* the continuous efforts by the Force to implement its humanitarian mandate in respect of Greek Cypriots and Maronites living in the northern part of the island, and Turkish Cypriots living in the southern part, and regrets that there has been no further progress on the implementation of recommendations arising out of the humanitarian review undertaken by the Force in 1995;

13. *Welcomes also* the efforts of the United Nations and others concerned to promote the holding of bicommunal events so as to build trust and mutual respect between the two communities, urges that these efforts be continued, acknowledges the recent cooperation from all concerned on both sides to that end, and strongly encourages them to take further steps to facilitate such bicommunal events and to ensure that they take place in conditions of safety and security;

14. *Reaffirms* that the decision of the European Union concerning the opening of accession negotiations with Cyprus is an important development that should facilitate an overall settlement;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep under review the structure and strength of the Force with a view to its possible restructuring, and to present any new considerations he may have in this regard;

16. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report by 10 December 1997 on the implementation of the present resolution;

17. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3794th meeting.

Decisions

On 24 July 1997, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[49]

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 21 July 1997 concerning an addition to the list of Member States contributing military personnel to the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus[50] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They note the information contained in the letter and agree with the proposal contained therein."

At its 3846th meeting, on 23 December 1997, the Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation in Cyprus

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/1997/962 and Add.1)[51]
>
> "Report of the Secretary-General on his mission of good offices in Cyprus (S/1997/973)".[51]

Resolution 1146 (1997) of 23 December 1997

The Security Council,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 8 December 1997 on the United Nations operation in Cyprus,[52]

Welcoming also the report of the Secretary-General of 12 December 1997 on his mission of good offices in Cyprus,[53]

Noting that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions on the island it is necessary to keep the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus beyond 31 December 1997,

Reaffirming all its earlier relevant resolutions on Cyprus, in particular resolutions 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964, 367 (1975) of 12 March 1975, 939 (1994) of 29 July 1994 and 1117 (1997) of 27 June 1997,

Noting with concern that tensions along the ceasefire lines remain high, despite the further decrease in the number of serious incidents in the last six months, and that restrictions to freedom of movement of the Force have increased,

Reiterating its concern that negotiations on a comprehensive political solution have yet to make progress, despite the efforts made at the two rounds of direct negotiations, held in July and August 1997, between the leaders of the two communities, at the initiative of the Secretary-General,

---

[49] S/1997/577.

[50] S/1997/576.

[51] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1997.*

[52] Ibid., document S/1997/962.

[53] Ibid., document S/1997/973.

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus for a further period ending on 30 June 1998;

2. *Reminds* both sides of their obligation to prevent any violence directed against Force personnel, to cooperate fully with the Force and to ensure its complete freedom of movement;

3. *Underlines* the importance of early agreement to the reciprocal measures for the reduction of tension along the ceasefire lines proposed and subsequently adapted by the Force, notes the fact that only one side has so far accepted this package, calls for early agreement to and rapid implementation of reciprocal measures, and encourages the Force to continue its efforts towards that end;

4. *Calls upon* the leaders of the two communities to continue the discussions on security issues begun on 26 September 1997;

5. *Calls upon* the military authorities on both sides to refrain from any action, particularly in the vicinity of the buffer zone, which would exacerbate tensions;

6. *Reiterates its grave concern* at the continuing excessive and increasing level of military forces and armaments in the Republic of Cyprus and the rate at which they are being expanded, upgraded and modernized, including by the introduction of sophisticated weaponry, and the lack of progress towards any significant reduction in the number of foreign troops in the Republic of Cyprus, which threaten to raise tensions both on the island and in the region and complicate efforts to negotiate an overall political settlement;

7. *Calls upon* all concerned to commit themselves to a reduction in defence spending and a reduction in the number of foreign troops in the Republic of Cyprus to help to restore confidence between the parties and as a first step towards the withdrawal of non-Cypriot forces as described in the set of ideas,[48] stresses the importance of eventual demilitarization of the Republic of Cyprus as an objective in the context of an overall comprehensive settlement, and encourages the Secretary-General to continue to promote efforts in this direction;

8. *Reiterates* that the status quo is unacceptable, and stresses its support for the Secretary-General's mission of good offices and the importance of concerted efforts to work with the Secretary-General towards an overall comprehensive settlement;

9. *Expresses its full support* for the intention of the Secretary-General to resume in March 1998 the open-ended process of negotiations initiated by him in July 1997 and aimed at achieving a comprehensive settlement;

10. *Calls upon* the leaders of the two communities to commit themselves to that process of negotiations and to cooperate actively and constructively with the Secretary-General and his Special Adviser on Cyprus, and urges all States to lend their full support to these efforts;

11. *Calls upon*, in this context, all parties concerned to create a climate for reconciliation and genuine mutual confidence on both sides and to avoid any actions which might increase tension, including further expansion of military forces and armaments;

12. *Reaffirms* its position that a Cyprus settlement must be based on a State of Cyprus with a single sovereignty and international personality and a single citizenship, with its independence and territorial integrity safeguarded, and comprising two politically equal communities as described in the relevant Security Council resolutions, in a bicommunal and bi-zonal federation, and that such a settlement must exclude union in whole or in part with any other country or any form of partition or secession;

13. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts by the Force to implement its humanitarian mandate in respect of Greek Cypriots and Maronites living in the northern part of the island, and Turkish Cypriots living in the southern part, and welcomes also the progress in the implementation of recommendations arising out of the humanitarian review undertaken by the Force in 1995, as mentioned in the report of the Secretary-General;[52]

14. *Welcomes also* the agreement reached between the leaders of the two communities on 31 July 1997 on the issue of missing persons in Cyprus;

15. *Welcomes further* the efforts of the United Nations and others concerned to promote the holding of bicommunal events so as to build cooperation, trust and mutual respect between the two communities, commends the increase in such bicommunal activity in the last six months, acknowledges the recent cooperation from all concerned on both sides to that end, and strongly encourages them to take further steps to facilitate such bicommunal events and to ensure that they take place in conditions of safety and security;

16. *Recognizes* that the decision of the European Union concerning the opening of accession negotiations with Cyprus is an important development;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report by 10 June 1998 on the implementation of the present resolution;

18. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3846th meeting.

ITEMS RELATING TO THE SITUATION IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

The situation in Croatia

[*Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council in 1993, 1995 and 1996.*]

Decision

At its 3731st meeting, on 14 January 1997, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Croatia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Croatia

"Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 1066 (1996) (S/1996/1075)".[54]

Resolution 1093 (1997) of 14 January 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling its earlier relevant resolutions, in particular, resolutions 779 (1992) of 6 October 1992, 981 (1995) of 31 March 1995, 1025 (1995) of 30 November 1995, 1038 (1996) of 15 January 1996 and 1066 (1996) of 15 July 1996,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 31 December 1996,[55]

Reaffirming once again its commitment to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia,

Noting the Joint Declaration signed at Geneva on 30 September 1992 by the Presidents of the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia[56] by which they reaffirmed their agreement concerning the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula, emphasizing the contribution that this demilitarization has made to the decrease of tension in the region, and stressing the need for the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to agree on a settlement which would resolve their differences peacefully,

Noting with concern the violations in the United Nations designated zones in the region, and other activities, including restrictions on the freedom of movement of United Nations military observers, referred to in the report of the Secretary-General, which have dangerously increased tensions,

Welcoming the mutual recognition among all the successor States to the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia within their internationally recognized borders, and stressing the importance of full normalization of relations among those States,

Commending the Agreement on Normalization of Relations between the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, signed in Belgrade on 23 August 1996,[57] committing the parties to resolve peacefully the disputed issue of Prevlaka by negotiations in the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations and good neighbourly relations,

Determining that the situation in Croatia continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

1. *Authorizes* the United Nations military observers to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula, in accordance with resolutions 779 (1992) and 981 (1995) and paragraphs 19 and 20 of the report of the Secretary-General of 13 December 1995,[58] until 15 July 1997;

2. *Urges* the parties to abide by their mutual commitments and to implement fully the Agreement on Normalization of Relations between the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia,[57] and stresses that these are critical for the establishment of peace and security throughout the region;

3. *Calls upon* the parties to adopt the practical options proposed by the United Nations military observers for the improvement of safety and security in the area, as referred to in the report of the Secretary-General of 31 December 1996,[55] and requests that the Secretary-General report by 15 April 1997 on progress made in implementing those practical options, in particular regarding the freedom of movement of the military observers throughout the area and respect for the demilitarization regime;

4. *Calls upon* the parties to cease and refrain from all violations and from military or other activities which may increase tension, to cooperate fully with the United Nations military observers and to ensure their safety and freedom of movement, including through the removal of landmines;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council by 5 July 1997, for its early consideration, a report on the situation in the Prevlaka peninsula as well as on progress made by the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia towards a settlement which would resolve their differences peacefully;

6. *Requests* the United Nations military observers and the multinational Stabilization Force authorized by the Council in resolution 1088 (1996) of 12 December 1996 to cooperate fully with each other;

7. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3731st meeting.

---

[54] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-first Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1996.*

[55] Ibid., document S/1996/1075.

[56] Ibid., *Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992,* document S/24476, annex.

[57] Ibid., *Fifty-first Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1996,* documents S/1996/706 and S/1996/744.

[58] Ibid., *Fiftieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1995,* document S/1995/1028.

Decisions

On 23 January 1997, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[59]

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 20 January 1997 regarding your intention to appoint Major-General W. Hanset, of Belgium, to succeed Major-General J. Schoups as the Force Commander of the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium[60] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They agree with the intention expressed in the letter."

At its 3737th meeting, on 31 January 1997, the Council decided to invite the representative of Croatia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Croatia

"Letter dated 21 January 1997 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/62)".[61]

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[62]

"The Security Council has considered the letter from the Secretary-General dated 21 January 1997 concerning developments with respect to the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium ,[63] and welcomes his evaluation.

"The Council welcomes the letter dated 13 January 1997 from the Government of Croatia[64] on the completion of the peaceful reintegration of the region under the Transitional Administration, which guarantees the local Serb community representation and a voice at various levels of local, regional and national government, provides for a limited deferment of military service and affirms the intention of the Government of Croatia to provide the local Serb population with the protection of their legal and civil rights under Croatian law. The Council calls upon the Government of Croatia to implement fully the commitments contained in that letter and the oral guarantees made by Croatian officials to the Transitional Administration, as specified in the letter from the Secretary-General dated 21 January 1997.[63]

"The Council also takes note of the letter dated 16 January 1997 from the local Serb Executive Council and Regional Assembly on this matter.[65]

"The Council recalls the statement by its President of 15 August 1996[66] and again underlines the importance of the holding of elections, the organization of which is the responsibility of the Transitional Administration, in accordance with the Basic Agreement on the Region of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium signed on 12 November 1995 .[67] The Council shares the view of the Transitional Administrator that the rights and guarantees outlined in the letter from the Government of Croatia, if fully implemented, constitute a solid basis for the holding of elections simultaneously with nationwide elections in Croatia, and offer substantial progress towards the completion of the process of peaceful reintegration of the region. In this context, the Council emphasizes that the holding and certification of elections, upon a decision by the Transitional Administration, within the envisaged time-frame will only be possible if the Croatian authorities fulfil their obligations with respect to the completion of the issuance of citizenship and identity documents for all eligible voters and relevant technical documents, and provide all information as required by the Transitional Administration for certification of the elections. The Council underlines the need for full cooperation by the local Serbs.

"The Council reiterates the importance of confidence-building measures which could benefit residents of the region beyond the expiration of the mandate of the Transitional Administration. In this regard, it encourages the Croatian authorities to maintain the present demilitarized status of the region.

"The Council reaffirms the importance of effectively implementing the right of all residents in the region to equal treatment with respect to housing, access to reconstruction grants and loans, and to property compensation, as guaranteed by Croatian law. It reiterates the right of all refugees and displaced persons to return to their places of origin. It also reiterates the right of residents of a State to choose freely where they wish to live. The upholding of these principles is of vital importance for the stability of the region. In this connection, it strongly encourages the Government of Croatia to reaffirm its obligation, under the provisions of the Croatian Constitution, Croatian law and the Basic Agreement, to treat all its citizens equally regardless of their ethnicity.

"The Council stresses that the restoration of the multi-ethnic character of Eastern Slavonia is important to international efforts to maintain peace and stability in the region of the former Yugoslavia as a whole. The Council encourages the Croatian Government to take such steps as are needed to promote goodwill, build confidence and

[59] S/1997/67.

[60] S/1997/66.

[61] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1997.*

[62] S/PRST/1997/4.

[63] *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1997,* document S/1997/62.

[64] Ibid., document S/1997/27, annex.

[65] Ibid., document S/1997/64, annex.

[66] S/PRST/1996/35.

[67] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fiftieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1995*, document S/1995/951.

provide assurances of a safe, secure and stable environment to all people in the region. These steps should include full implementation of its Amnesty Law, full cooperation with the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, improved cooperation with respect to local Serbs who wish to return to other areas of Croatia, full compliance with the Basic Agreement and full cooperation with the Transitional Administration and other international organizations. The Council welcomes the commitments by the Government of Croatia with regard to the establishment of a Joint Council of Municipalities, a Council of the Serb Ethnic Community and with respect to educational and cultural autonomy of the Serb population and other minorities in the region. The Council notes the reassurances of the Croatian authorities that applications for a second period of deferment of military service for local Serbs will be considered in a positive manner.

"The Council condemns the incident that occurred at Vukovar on 31 January 1997, which resulted in the death of a Transitional Administration peacekeeper and injuries to other Transitional Administration personnel.

"The Council calls upon both sides to cooperate in good faith on the basis of the Basic Agreement. It also calls upon them to continue to cooperate with the Transitional Administrator and with the Transitional Administration in order to ensure the success of the process of reintegration. It calls upon the international community to support fully this endeavour.

"The Council expresses its appreciation to the Transitional Administrator and his staff, and reaffirms its full support for them.

"The Council will remain actively seized of the matter."

At its 3746th meeting, on 7 March 1997, the Council decided to invite the representative of Croatia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Croatia

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (S/1997/148)".[61]

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[68]

"The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General of 24 February 1997 on the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium and recent developments in that region.[69] It recalls the statement by its President of 31 January 1997[62] and reiterates its call on the parties to cooperate fully with the Transitional Administration and the Transitional Administrator.

"The Council shares the observation contained in the report of the Secretary-General that, with the full cooperation of the parties, 13 April 1997 is a realistic and achievable date for the holding of free and fair elections in the region.

"The Council underlines that it is in the best interests of the members of the Serb community to collect their citizenship documents, to participate fully in those elections, and to take part in Croatian political life as equal citizens on the basis of the implementation of the rights and guarantees contained in the letter dated 13 January 1997 from the Government of Croatia.[64] The Council deplores disruptive activities by some elements of the Serb community in the region creating an atmosphere of political agitation and uncertainty. It calls upon all residents of the region to follow wise leadership, to stay in the region, and to take up their future as citizens of the Republic of Croatia.

"The Council stresses that the holding of the elections will also depend on the readiness of the Government of Croatia to meet all preconditions, including the issuance of documents, provision of data and timely completion of the technical arrangements required for certification. The Council acknowledges the encouraging progress the Government of Croatia is making in this respect. It is, however, concerned that implementation of these procedures has been uneven. The Council urges the Government of Croatia to redouble its efforts to ensure the completion of the necessary technical preparations for the holding of elections.

"The Council strongly urges the Croatian Government to issue, as a gesture towards reassuring the Serb community, formal public confirmation of the oral guarantees made to the Transitional Administration as specified by the Secretary-General in his letter dated 21 January 1997[63] and to reaffirm its obligations as referred to in paragraphs 28 and 29 of the report of the Secretary-General. It also calls upon the Government of Croatia to apply its Amnesty Law fairly and consistently to all persons subject to its jurisdiction. The Council stresses that, to a large measure, the long-term success of peaceful reintegration will be determined by the commitment of the Government of Croatia to reconciliation and to ensuring that those Serbs who are currently resident in the region will enjoy equal rights as Croatian citizens.

"The Council shares the serious concern, as stated in the report of the Secretary-General, that no progress has been made concerning the future of displaced persons in the region and the establishment of equal treatment with respect to housing, access to reconstruction grants and loans and property compensation, in accordance with the Basic Agreement on the Region of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium[67] and Croatian law. The Council reaffirms the right of all refugees and displaced persons to return to their homes of origin throughout the Republic of Croatia and to live there in conditions of security. It welcomes the proposal elaborated by the Transitional Administration and the Office of the United

[68] S/PRST/1997/10.

[69] *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1997*, document S/1997/148.

Nations High Commissioner for Refugees concerning the return of displaced persons, and urges the Government of Croatia to pursue discussions on that proposal without delay, to cooperate closely with the Transitional Administration and the Office of the High Commissioner in implementation, and to make a clear and unambiguous public statement and undertake concrete actions confirming the equal rights of all displaced persons regardless of their ethnicity.

"The Council welcomes the commitment by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Croatia to make progress in their bilateral relations, in particular with respect to the permanent demilitarization of the border region and the abolition of the visa regime, which would constitute a major contribution to local confidence-building and the stabilization of the region.

"The Council recalls its resolution 1079 (1996) of 15 November 1996 and expresses its intention to consider recommendations, to be submitted by the Secretary-General as soon as possible after the successful holding of elections, concerning the further United Nations presence consistent with the fulfilment of the Basic Agreement.

"The Council requests the Secretary-General to keep it regularly informed of the situation. It will remain actively seized of the matter."

At its 3753rd meeting, on 19 March 1997, the Council decided to invite the representative of Croatia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Croatia

"Further report of the Secretary-General on the situation on human rights in Croatia pursuant to Security Council resolution 1019 (1995) (S/1997/195)".[61]

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[70]

"The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General on Croatia of 5 March 1997,[71] submitted pursuant to Council resolutions 1009 (1995) and 1019 (1995). It also recalls the statement by its President of 20 December 1996.[72]

"The Council remains deeply concerned that, although the Government of Croatia maintains that it has deployed the necessary number of police officers, Croatian Serbs continue to live in conditions of serious insecurity throughout the areas which had been designated United Nations Protected Areas and were known as sectors West, North and South, particularly in the area of former Sector South around Knin. It calls upon the Government of Croatia to take further steps to restore a climate of law and order in those areas.

"The Council welcomes the fact that difficult living conditions for remaining Serbs have been considerably eased during recent months by intensive humanitarian programmes conducted by international organizations. In this context, it calls upon the Government of Croatia to assume fully its responsibilities, in cooperation with all relevant international organizations, to ensure that the social and economic situation of all inhabitants in the former sectors improves.

"The Council expresses its concern that there continues to be little progress with regard to the return of Croatian Serb displaced persons and refugees to the areas. It calls upon the Government of Croatia to accelerate its efforts to improve conditions of personal and economic security, to remove bureaucratic obstacles to the rapid issue of documentation to all Serb families and to resolve promptly the property issue, by a return of property or just compensation, in order to facilitate the return of Croatian Serbs to the former sectors.

"The Council calls upon the Government of Croatia to remove uncertainty about the implementation of its Amnesty Law, in particular by finalizing without delay the list of war crime suspects on the basis of existing evidence and in strict accordance with international law, and to put an end to arbitrary arrests, particularly of Serbs returning to Croatia.

"The Council recalls the obligations of Croatia arising from relevant universal human rights instruments to which it is a party. It welcomes the commitments undertaken by the Government of Croatia in relation to the Council of Europe, including its signature of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities[73] and expects that the Government of Croatia will implement those commitments fully.

"The Council is concerned that the Government of Croatia continues to withhold its full cooperation with the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia. It underlines the obligation of the Government of Croatia, in accordance with resolution 827 (1993), to respond promptly and in full to all requests from the International Tribunal. It also calls upon the Government of Croatia to conduct investigations into and the prosecution of persons accused of serious violations of international humanitarian law, especially those committed in the course of military operations in 1995.

"The Council stresses the importance of the effective implementation of the measures outlined in the paragraphs above for promoting confidence and reconciliation in Croatia as well as for the peaceful reintegration of the region of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium. In this context, the Council requests the Secretary-General to continue to keep it informed on a regular basis and to report again on the humanitarian and human rights

[70] S/PRST/1997/15.

[71] *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1997*, document S/1997/195.

[72] S/PRST/1996/48.

[73] Council of Europe, *European Treaty Series*, No. 157.

situation in Croatia within his report to be submitted by 1 July 1997 pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1079 (1996)."

At its 3772nd meeting, on 25 April 1997, the Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation in Croatia

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Prevlaka (S/1997/311)".[74]

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[75]

"The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General of 14 April 1997 concerning the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka[76] and expresses its disappointment at the general lack of improvement in the situation in Prevlaka.

"The Council is concerned by the assessment of the Secretary-General that, while the situation generally has been stable, several developments have led to an increase in tension in the area. The Council is particularly concerned by the descriptions in the report of continuing violations of the demilitarization regime, including movements of heavy weapons and of special police of the Republic of Croatia, and the entry by a navy missile boat of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia into the demilitarized zone, in disregard of the concerns and requests previously expressed by the Council.

"The Council calls upon the parties to refrain from provocative actions of all kinds, to cease violations of the demilitarized zone and to cooperate fully with the United Nations military observers.

"The Council also notes the observations in the report of the Secretary-General about the lack of any progress towards adopting the practical options proposed to the parties by the United Nations military observers in May 1996, as referred to in the report of the Secretary-General of 31 December 1996,[55] to improve the safety and security of the area. The Council reiterates its call upon both parties to adopt these practical options with a view to their early implementation, to remove landmines from areas patrolled by the military observers, and to stop their interference with the freedom of movement of the military observers and with the implementation of the mandate of the observers.

"The Council calls upon the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to resolve the disputed issue of Prevlaka through bilateral negotiations pursuant to the Agreement on Normalization of Relations, signed by them in Belgrade on 23 August 1996,[57] and in the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations and good neighbourly relations.

"The Council emphasizes its confidence in and support for the work of the United Nations military observers. It expresses its appreciation to the military observers and to the Member States who have provided personnel and other forms of support.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter."

At its 3775th meeting, on 8 May 1997, the Council decided to invite the representative of Croatia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Croatia

"Letter dated 29 April 1997 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/343)".[74]

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[77]

"The Security Council welcomes the letter from the Secretary-General dated 29 April 1997,[78] which conveys the conclusions of the Transitional Administrator regarding the successful holding of the elections in the region of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium in the Republic of Croatia beginning on 13 April 1997, under the direction of the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium.

"The Council shares the assessment of the Transitional Administrator that the holding of the elections has been an essential step for further progress in the peaceful reintegration of the region and marks an important milestone for the legitimate representation of the local population in the Croatian constitutional and legal system. It urges early formation of the newly elected bodies of local government and prompt and full implementation of the undertakings contained in the Basic Agreement on the Region of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium[67] and the letter dated 13 January 1997 from the Government of Croatia,[64] including the establishment of the Joint Council of Municipalities and the appointment of local Serbs to the guaranteed positions in the parliamentary and administrative structures of Croatia.

"The Council underlines the finding of the Transitional Administrator that no intimidation, violence or electoral improprieties were observed or reported before, during or after the elections. The Council welcomes the goodwill and sense of cooperation demonstrated by the parties to the process.

"The Council emphasizes the importance of the two-way return of all displaced persons in Croatia, as well as the right of residents of a State to choose freely where they wish to live. In this context, it welcomes the Agreement of

[74] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1997.*

[75] S/PRST/1997/23.

[76] *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1997*, document S/1997/311.

[77] S/PRST/1997/26.

[78] *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1997*, document S/1997/343.

the Joint Working Group on the Operational Procedures of Return.[79] It urges the Government of Croatia strictly to implement this agreement. The Council calls upon both sides to cooperate in good faith on the basis of the Basic Agreement and stresses the need to respect human rights, including rights of persons belonging to minorities, throughout the country, in order to ensure the success of the process of reintegration.

"The Council expresses its appreciation to the Transitional Administration and to those elements of the international community, including observers from the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Council of Europe and members of the diplomatic community, whose efforts made possible the successful holding of elections. The Council commends the Transitional Administration for resolving technical difficulties by taking decisive actions, which contributed significantly to the successful holding of the elections.

"The Council looks forward to the recommendations of the Secretary-General, in the light of the progress of the parties towards fulfilling the Basic Agreement, for the further United Nations presence in Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium, possibly a restructured Transitional Administration, consistent with the fulfilment of the Basic Agreement, for the six-month period beginning 16 July 1997, in accordance with Council resolution 1079 (1996)."

At its 3800th meeting, on 14 July 1997, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Belgium, Croatia, Germany and Italy to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Croatia

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (S/1997/506)[80]

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Croatia (S/1997/487)".[74]

Resolution 1119 (1997)
of 14 July 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling its earlier relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 779 (1992) of 6 October 1992, 981 (1995) of 31 March 1995, 1025 (1995) of 30 November 1995, 1038 (1996) of 15 January 1996, 1066 (1996) of 15 July 1996, and 1093 (1997) of 14 January 1997, as well as the statement by its President of 25 April 1997,[75]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 1 July 1997,[81]

Reaffirming once again its commitment to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia,

Noting with concern that the parties have failed to make any progress in adopting the practical options proposed by the United Nations military observers in May 1996, as referred to in the report of the Secretary-General of 31 December 1996,[55] to reduce tension and improve safety and security in the area, or in reaching a peaceful settlement of the Prevlaka issue,

Noting the observation contained in the report of the Secretary-General of 1 July 1997 that the presence of the United Nations military observers continues to be essential to maintain conditions that are conducive to a negotiated settlement of the disputed issue of Prevlaka,

Determining that the situation in Croatia continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

1. *Authorizes* the United Nations military observers to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula, in accordance with resolutions 779 (1992) and 981 (1995) and paragraphs 19 and 20 of the report of the Secretary-General of 13 December 1995,[58] until 15 January 1998;

2. *Renews its call* upon the parties to abide by their mutual commitments, implement fully the Agreement on Normalization of Relations between the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of 23 August 1996,[57] adopt the practical options proposed by the United Nations military observers for the improvement of safety and security in the area, cease all violations of the demilitarization regime and military or other activities which may increase tension, and cooperate fully with the United Nations military observers and ensure their safety and freedom of movement, including through the removal of landmines;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council by 5 January 1998 a report on the situation in the Prevlaka peninsula as well as on progress made by the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia towards a settlement to resolve their differences peacefully ;

4. *Requests* the United Nations military observers and the multinational Stabilization Force authorized by the Council in resolution 1088 (1996) of 12 December 1996 to cooperate with each other;

5. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3800th meeting.

Resolution 1120 (1997)
of 14 July 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions concerning the territories of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium of the Republic of Croatia, in particular resolutions 1023 (1995) of 22 November 1995, 1025 (1995) of 30 November 1995, 1037 (1996) of 15 January 1996,

---

[79] Ibid., document S/1997/341.

[80] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1997.*

[81] Ibid., document S/1997/506.

1043 (1996) of 31 January 1996, 1069 (1996) of 30 July 1996 and 1079 (1996) of 15 November 1996,

Reaffirming once again its commitment to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia, and emphasizing in this regard that the territories of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium are integral parts of the Republic of Croatia,

Expressing its appreciation for the substantial achievements of the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium in facilitating progress towards the peaceful return of the region to the control of the Republic of Croatia, and expressing further its deep appreciation to the dedicated military and civilian personnel of the Transitional Administration for their outstanding contributions to its mission, and to the Transitional Administrator, Mr. Jacques Paul Klein, for his leadership and dedication,

Recalling the Basic Agreement on the Region of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium between the Government of the Republic of Croatia and the local Serb community, signed on 12 November 1995,[67] which promotes the mutual confidence, safety and security of all inhabitants of the region,

Emphasizing the importance of the obligation of the Government of the Republic of Croatia to allow all refugees and displaced persons to return in safety to their homes throughout the Republic of Croatia, and further emphasizing the importance of the two-way return of all displaced persons in the Republic of Croatia,

Welcoming the Agreement of the Joint Working Group on the Operational Procedures of Return,[79] but noting with concern that the lack of conditions necessary for the return of displaced persons to the former United Nations Protected Areas from the region of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium prevents the return in any substantial number of those displaced persons seeking to return to Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium from other parts of Croatia,

Expressing its grave concern over the lack of improvement in respect for human rights, including the rights of persons belonging to minorities, in Croatia and in particular in the former United Nations Protected Areas, and strongly deploring recent incidents of ethnically motivated violence in Hrvatska Kostajnica and similar incidents,

Reiterating its concern about the failure of the Government of the Republic of Croatia to cooperate fully with the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, and in this context recalling the obligation of the States in the region to surrender to the Tribunal all those indicted,

Reiterating also its concern about continued uncertainty regarding implementation of the Amnesty Law, which has been detrimental to the building of confidence and trust among Croatia's ethnic communities,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 23 June 1997,[82] and noting in particular his recommendations for the continued presence of the Transitional Administration after 15 July 1997, with an appropriate restructuring of the mission,

Recalling that the Basic Agreement provides that the transitional period of twelve months may be extended at most to another period of the same duration if so requested by one of the parties, and noting that the local Serb community has requested such an extension, as indicated by the Secretary-General in his report of 28 August 1996,[83]

Determining that the situation in Croatia continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Determined to ensure the security and freedom of movement of the personnel of the United Nations peacekeeping operations in the Republic of Croatia, and to these ends, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Expresses its full support* for the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium, and calls upon the Government of the Republic of Croatia and the local Serb community to cooperate fully with the Transitional Administration and other international bodies and to fulfil all obligations and commitments specified in the Basic Agreement on the Region of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium[67] and all relevant Security Council resolutions, as well as in the letter from the Government of the Republic of Croatia dated 13 January 1997;[84]

2. *Reaffirms* in particular the importance of full compliance by the parties, in particular by the Government of the Republic of Croatia, with their commitments, as specified in the Basic Agreement, to respect the highest standards of human rights and fundamental freedoms and to promote an atmosphere of confidence among local residents, regardless of their ethnic origin, and urges the Government of the Republic of Croatia to ensure respect for the rights of all persons of all national ethnic groups;

3. *Reaffirms also* the right of all refugees and displaced persons originating from the Republic of Croatia to return to their homes of origin throughout the Republic of Croatia;

4. *Strongly urges* the Government of the Republic of Croatia to eliminate promptly the administrative and legal obstacles to the return of refugees and displaced persons, in particular those posed by the Law on the Temporary Takeover and Administration of Specified Property; to create the necessary conditions of security, safety, and social and economic opportunity for those returning to their homes in Croatia, including the prompt payment of pensions; and to foster the successful implementation of the Agreement of the Joint Working Group on the Operational Procedures of Return,[79] treating all returnees equally, regardless of ethnic origin;

---

[82] Ibid., *Supplement for April, May and June 1997*, document S/1997/487.

[83] Ibid., *Fifty-first Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1996*, document S/1996/705.

5. *Reminds* the local Serb population in Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium of the importance of continuing to demonstrate a constructive attitude towards the reintegration of the region and a willingness to cooperate fully with the Government of the Republic of Croatia in building a stable and positive future for the region;

6. *Reiterates* its previous calls on all the States in the region, including the Government of the Republic of Croatia, to cooperate fully with the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia;

7. *Urges* the Government of the Republic of Croatia to eliminate ambiguities in implementation of the Amnesty Law and to implement it fairly and objectively in accordance with international standards, in particular by concluding all investigations of crimes covered by the amnesty and undertaking an immediate and comprehensive review with United Nations and local Serb participation of all charges outstanding against individuals for serious violations of international humanitarian law which are not covered by the amnesty, in order to end proceedings against all individuals against whom there is insufficient evidence;

8. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Transitional Administration until 15 January 1998, as envisaged in its resolution 1079 (1996) as well as in the Basic Agreement;

9. *Endorses* the plan for the gradual devolution of executive responsibility for civil administration in the region by the Transitional Administrator, as set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 23 June 1997;[82]

10. *Also endorses* the plan for restructuring the Transitional Administration, as set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 23 June 1997, and, in particular, the proposal for achieving the drawdown of the military component of the Transitional Administration by 15 October 1997;

11. *Stresses* that the pace of the gradual devolution of executive responsibility would be commensurate with the demonstrated ability of Croatia to reassure the Serb population and successfully complete peaceful reintegration;

12. *Reiterates* its decision in its resolution 1037 (1996) that Member States, acting nationally or through regional organizations or arrangements, may, at the request of the Transitional Administration and on the basis of procedures communicated to the United Nations, take all necessary measures, including close air support, in defence of the Transitional Administration and, as appropriate, to assist in the withdrawal of the Transitional Administration;

13. *Requests* that the Transitional Administration and the multinational Stabilization Force authorized by the Council in resolution 1088 (1996) of 12 December 1996 continue to cooperate, as appropriate, with each other as well as with the High Representative;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Council regularly informed of the situation and to report in any case no later than 6 October 1997 on all aspects relevant to the peaceful reintegration of the region;

15. *Stresses* the importance of demilitarization of the area, and in that context stresses further the importance of achieving bilateral agreements on demilitarization and a liberal border regime in the region of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium, accompanied by appropriate confidence-building measures as suggested in the report of the Secretary-General of 23 June 1997;

16. *Calls upon* the Government of the Republic of Croatia, *inter alia*, to initiate a country-wide public programme of national reconciliation, to take all necessary steps for the official establishment and legal registration of the Joint Council of Municipalities, and to fulfil all its obligations as specified in the various agreements signed with the Transitional Administration;

17. *Welcomes* the renewed mandate of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe of 26 June 1997[84] providing for a continued and reinforced presence of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in the Republic of Croatia, with a particular focus on two-way return of all refugees and displaced persons, protection of their rights, and the protection of persons belonging to national minorities, welcomes also the decision of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe for the build-up of its mission personnel starting in July 1997 with a view to full deployment by 15 January 1998, and urges the Government of the Republic of Croatia to cooperate fully with the mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to that end;

18. *Underlines* the observation of the Secretary-General that the essential prerequisite for the successful completion of peaceful reintegration of the region is the full cooperation of the Government of the Republic of Croatia, which bears the responsibility for convincing the local population that the reintegration of the people of the region is sustainable and that the process of reconciliation and return is irreversible;

19. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3800th meeting.

Decisions

On 24 July 1997, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[85]

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 21 July 1997 concerning the appointment of Mr. William Walker, of the United States of America, as the Transitional Administrator for the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium[86] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They agree with the intention expressed in your letter."

---

[84] Ibid., *Fifty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1997*, document S/1997/522, annex.

[85] S/1997/579.

[86] S/1997/578.

At its 3818th meeting, on 18 September 1997, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Croatia and Germany to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Croatia".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[87]

"The Security Council expresses its deep concern at the lack of substantial progress by the Government of the Republic of Croatia in fulfilling the conditions and tasks that are key to the transfer of executive authority to the Republic of Croatia in the territories of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium, as noted in its resolution 1120 (1997) and the report of the Secretary-General of 23 June 1997.[82]

"In this regard, the Council calls upon the Croatian Government to meet its obligations and commitments and to take immediate action in the following areas: to remove all administrative and legal obstacles to the two-way return of all displaced persons as well as to the return of refugees; to ensure security and social and economic opportunity, including property rights, for all returnees; to take effective measures to prevent harassment of returnees; to implement measures to establish effective local government administrations; to ensure the regular payment of benefits to all pension and welfare recipients and open Croatian pension offices in the region; to ensure further economic reintegration; to initiate a countrywide public programme of national reconciliation and curb media attacks on ethnic groups; and to implement fully and fairly the Amnesty Law and cooperate fully with the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the former Yugoslavia. In this context, the Council notes the recent information provided by the Croatian Government on steps intended to address some of these issues and urges the Croatian Government to implement these steps without delay.

"The Council emphasizes that the prompt completion of the tasks outlined above, as well as the fulfilment by the Croatian Government of its obligations under the Basic Agreement on the Region of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium,[67] the agreements between the Croatian Government and the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium, as well as the letter from the Croatian Government dated 13 January 1997,[84] will determine the pace of further devolution of executive authority for the civil administration to the Croatian Government as well as further Council action. The Council urges all parties to cooperate fully with the Transitional Administration and looks forward to the report of the Secretary-General due no later than 6 October 1997, as requested in its resolution 1120 (1997)."

At its 3824th meeting, on 20 October 1997, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Croatia, Germany and Italy to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Croatia

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (S/1997/767)".[88]

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[89]

"The Security Council welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 2 October 1997 on the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium[90] and agrees with its balanced and objective assessment.

"The Council notes with approval several positive actions taken by the Government of Croatia which are contained in the report, as well as those which have occurred since the report was issued. These developments include the recent agreements relating to education, progress on the reintegration of the judiciary, the law on convalidation, moves towards recognition of pensioner service, assistance to local governments and municipalities, and provision of documentation on twenty-five war crimes cases to the Transitional Administration . The Council is also encouraged by the increased cooperation with the International Tribunal on the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia. The Council expects the Government of Croatia to continue to build upon these positive steps and accelerate its efforts in order fully to complete these initiatives.

"The Council welcomes the recent establishment by the Government of Croatia of a programme for national reconciliation. A final assessment of this programme must await its full and prompt implementation.

"The Council continues to note with concern that there are still many outstanding areas and issues of contention and non-compliance, which require further, urgent action from the Government of Croatia. The Council reiterates its call upon the Government of Croatia to curb media attacks on ethnic groups. The Council also underlines, in particular, the importance of the removal of all legal and administrative barriers, thus allowing the accelerated voluntary two-way return of displaced persons, including their right to choose to live in the region, as well as the return of refugees. It calls upon the Government of Croatia to give immediate effect to recent decisions of the Constitutional Court regarding the Law on the Temporary Takeover and Administration of Specified Property, and to take further action to promote the safe return of owners to their homes and the resolution of the issue of lost tenancy

[87] S/PRST/1997/48.

[88] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1997.*

[89] S/PRST/1997/48.

[90] *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for October, November and December* 1997, document S/1997/767.

rights, including ensuring access to reconstruction assistance.

"Much progress in these and other outstanding areas must be made on an urgent basis, in order for the Government of Croatia to comply fully with its obligations and create the conditions for a successful completion of the Transitional Administration. For its part, the local Serb population must also take more active measures to participate in the reintegration process.

"The Council notes the urgent need for all local government bodies in the region, particularly the City Council of Vukovar, to commence full normal functions immediately.

"The Council expresses its concern about the behaviour of some officers of the Transitional Police Force, and urges full cooperation with the Transitional Administration in improving the performance of the Force. The Council approves the intention of the Secretary-General to retain United Nations civilian police and military observers at current levels to the end of the mandate of the Transitional Administration. The Council also notes the need to address concerns relating to the continuation of police monitoring functions.

"The Council welcomes the close cooperation between the Transitional Administration and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in expanding the long-term mission of the latter in Croatia.

"The Council shares the assessment of the Secretary-General that there is sufficient time for Croatia to comply fully with its obligations and commitments before 15 January 1998 and urges the Government of Croatia to redouble its efforts in the time remaining. The Council looks forward to the next report of the Secretary-General on all aspects relevant to the peaceful reintegration of the region, due by the beginning of December."

At its 3843rd meeting, on 19 December 1997, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Belgium, Croatia, Germany and Italy to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Croatia

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (S/1997/953 and Add.1)".[88]

Resolution 1145 (1997) of 19 December 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions concerning the territories of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja, and Western Sirmium of the Republic of Croatia (the Region),

Reaffirming its commitment to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia, and emphasizing in this regard that the territories of the Region are integral parts of the Republic of Croatia,

Recalling the Basic Agreement on the Region of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium between the Government of the Republic of Croatia and the local Serb community, signed on 12 November 1995,[67] which promotes the mutual confidence, safety and security of all inhabitants of the Region,

Noting the termination of the mandate of the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium on 15 January 1998, as envisaged in its resolution 1079 (1996) of 15 November 1996 as well as in the Basic Agreement, and in accordance with its resolution 1120 (1997) of 14 July 1997, and expressing its deep appreciation to the Transitional Administrators for their leadership of the efforts of the United Nations in promoting peace, stability and democracy in the Region, and to the civilian and military personnel of the Transitional Administration for their dedication and achievement in facilitating the peaceful reintegration of the Region into the Republic of Croatia,

Emphasizing the continuing obligation of the Government of the Republic of Croatia, under the Basic Agreement and international conventions, to allow all refugees and displaced persons to return in safety to their homes throughout the Republic of Croatia, and further emphasizing the urgency and importance of the two-way return of all displaced persons in the Republic of Croatia,

Recalling the mandate of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe of 26 June 1997[84] providing for a continued and reinforced presence of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in the Republic of Croatia, with a focus on the two-way return of all refugees and displaced persons, the protection of their rights, and the protection of persons belonging to national minorities,

Welcoming the letter dated 20 November 1997 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Croatia to the Secretary-General requesting a continued presence of United Nations civilian police monitors after the termination of the mandate of the Transitional Administration,[91]

Welcoming also the report of the Secretary-General of 4 December 1997[92] and the recommendations contained therein, including the recommendation for the establishment of a support group of civilian police monitors,

Stressing that the Croatian authorities bear the main responsibility for the successful completion of the peaceful reintegration of the Region and the true reconciliation of the people,

1. *Notes* that the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium will terminate on 15 January 1998, and expresses its continued full support for the Transitional Administration as it completes its mandate;

2. *Reiterates* the continuing obligation of the Government of the Republic of Croatia, under the Basic Agreement on the Region of Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium,[67]

[91] Ibid., document S/1997/913.

[92] Ibid., documents S/1997/953 and Add.1.

to respect the highest standards of human rights and fundamental freedoms and to promote an atmosphere of confidence among local residents regardless of ethnic origin, as well as its continuing obligations under international conventions and other agreements in this regard;

3. *Underlines* the fact that it is the Government of the Republic of Croatia and the Croatian police and judicial authorities who bear full responsibility for the security and safeguarding of the civil rights of all residents of the Republic of Croatia, regardless of ethnicity;

4. *Calls upon* the Government of the Republic of Croatia to implement fully and promptly all of its obligations and commitments, including those reached with the Transitional Administration, with regard to the Region;

5. *Stresses* the need for the Government of the Republic of Croatia to pursue the economic revitalization of the Region, and notes, in this respect, the importance of past and future involvement by the international community;

6. *Notes with approval* the recent improved performance of the Government of the Republic of Croatia towards fulfilling its obligations, including the adoption of a comprehensive programme of national reconciliation, and encourages continued progress in this regard;

7. *Reaffirms* the right of all refugees and displaced persons originating from the Republic of Croatia to return to their homes of origin throughout the Republic of Croatia, welcomes the fact that some progress has been made in the peaceful two-way return of displaced persons and the return of refugees in the Region, and calls upon the Government of the Republic of Croatia to remove legal obstacles and other impediments to two-way returns, including through the resolution of property issues, the establishment of straightforward procedures for returns, the adequate funding of the Joint Council and all relevant activities of municipalities, the clarification and full implementation of the Amnesty Law, and other measures, as set out in the report of the Secretary-General;[92]

8. *Reminds* the local Serb community of the continued importance of demonstrating a constructive attitude and participating actively in the process of reintegration and national reconciliation;

9. *Stresses* that the achievement of the long-term goals for the Region established by the Security Council depend upon the commitment of the Government of the Republic of Croatia to the permanent reintegration of its Serb citizens and upon the vigilant and active role of the international community, and in this regard welcomes the key role of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe;

10. *Emphasizes* the role of other international organizations and the United Nations specialized agencies, in particular the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in the Republic of Croatia;

11. *Reiterates its call* upon all the States in the region, including the Government of the Republic of Croatia, to cooperate fully with the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, and recalls its encouragement by the increased cooperation of the Government of the Republic of Croatia with the Tribunal;

12. *Urges* the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to pursue further normalization of their relations, especially in the areas of cross-border confidence-building measures, demilitarization and dual nationality;

13. *Decides* to establish, with effect from 16 January 1998, a support group of 180 civilian police monitors, for a single period of up to nine months as recommended by the Secretary-General, to continue to monitor the performance of the Croatian police in the Danube region, particularly in connection with the return of displaced persons, in accordance with the recommendations contained in paragraphs 38 and 39 of the report of the Secretary-General[93] and in response to the request by the Government of the Republic of Croatia;

14. *Decides also* that the support group will assume responsibility for those Transitional Administration personnel and United Nations-owned assets needed for its use in fulfilment of its mandate;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep it informed periodically and to report as necessary on the situation, and in any case no later than 15 June 1998;

16. *Reminds* the Government of the Republic of Croatia of its responsibility for the security and freedom of movement of all civilian police monitors and other international personnel, and requests that it provide all necessary support and assistance to the civilian police monitors;

17. *Encourages* liaison between the support group and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe with a view to facilitating a smooth transition of responsibility to that organization;

18. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3843rd meeting.

---

[93] Ibid., document S/1997/953.

The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

[Resolutions or decisions on this question have been adopted by the Security Council every year since 1992.]

Decisions

On 4 February 1997, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[94]

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 31 January 1997 concerning your intention to appoint Mr. Kai Eide, of Norway, as your Special Representative and Coordinator of United Nations Operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina[95] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They agree with the intention expressed in the letter."

On 11 February 1997, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[96]

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 6 February 1997 concerning your intention to appoint Mr. Manfred Seitner, of Denmark, as Commissioner of the International Police Task Force[97] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They agree with the intention expressed in the letter."

At its 3740th meeting, on 14 February 1997, the Council decided to invite the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

> "Letter dated 14 February 1997 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/126)".[61]

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[98]

> "The Security Council notes the announcement of the decision of 14 February 1997 by the arbitral tribunal on the disputed portion of the Inter-Entity Boundary Line in the Brcko area,[99] pursuant to article V of annex 2 to the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina.[100]
>
> "The Council reminds the parties to annex 2 to the General Framework Agreement of their obligation to be bound by the decision of the arbitral tribunal and to implement the decision without delay. The Council underscores the importance of prompt and full cooperation by the parties to the General Framework Agreement and the annexes thereto (collectively the "Peace Agreement")[100] in carrying out their commitments to implement the Peace Agreement in its entirety."

At its 3749th meeting, on 11 March 1997, the Council decided to invite the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

> "Letter dated 7 March 1997 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/201)[61]
>
> "Letter dated 7 March 1997 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/204)".[61]

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[101]

> "The Security Council has considered the letter dated 7 March 1997, and the annex thereto, from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council concerning the incident on 10 February 1997 involving a violent assault against a group of civilians attempting to visit a graveyard in West Mostar in the presence of the International Police Task Force, in which one person died and others were wounded.[102]
>
> "The Council notes that the participants in the meeting of 12 February 1997 referred to in the letter from the Secretary-General agreed, *inter alia*, to request the International Police Task Force to conduct an investigation into that incident, to accept and endorse the report on the investigation in full, and to draw the necessary conclusions concerning the arrest, the bringing to trial and dismissal from office of those found responsible for instigating or participating in violent acts.
>
> "The Council fully supports the conclusions drawn from the International Police Task Force report by the Office of the High Representative and fully supported by the Task Force, the Commander of the Stabilization Force in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the members of the Contact Group.
>
> "The Council strongly condemns the involvement by West Mostar police officers in the violent assault on 10 February 1997 as referred to in the International Police Task Force report annexed to the letter dated 7 March 1997

---

[94] S/1997/103.

[95] S/1997/102.

[96] S/1997/119.

[97] S/1997/118.

[98] S/PRST/1997/7.

[99] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1997*, document S/1997/126, annex.

[100] Ibid., *Fiftieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1995*, document S/1995/999.

[101] S/PRST/1997/12.

[102] *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1997*, document S/1997/201.

from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council.[103]

"The Council also condemns the failure of the local police to provide protection to civilians subject to inter-ethnic attacks which occurred throughout Mostar both before and after the incident on 10 February 1997, and stresses the importance it attaches to preventing such incidents in the future.

"The Council takes note of the announced suspension of some of the police officers identified in the International Police Task Force report but remains deeply concerned by the failure to date of the responsible authorities to take all the necessary steps to implement the conclusions drawn from that report. It strongly condemns attempts by those authorities to place conditions upon the arrest and prosecution of the police officers identified in the International Police Task Force report as having fired upon the group of civilians.

"The Council demands that the responsible authorities, notably in West Mostar, immediately implement the conclusions drawn from the International Police Task Force report and, in particular, suspend all relevant police officers and arrest and prosecute them without further delay. It also calls upon the responsible authorities to investigate all police officers involved in the incident.

"The Council requests the Secretary-General to keep it informed of the situation. It will remain actively seized of the matter."

At its 3760th meeting, on 31 March 1997, the Council decided to invite the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

"Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 1088 (1996) (S/1997/224 and Add.1)".[61]

Resolution 1103 (1997) of 31 March 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions concerning the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, including resolutions 1035 (1995) of 21 December 1995 and 1088 (1996) of 12 December 1996,

Recalling also the need for the implementation of the provisions of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the annexes thereto (collectively the "Peace Agreement"),[100] in particular those provisions relating to cooperation with the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia,

Noting that the International Police Task Force has been entrusted with the tasks set out in annex 11 of the Peace Agreement, including the tasks referred to in the conclusions of the Peace Implementation Conference held in London on 4 and 5 December 1996[104] and agreed upon by the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Taking note of the decision of 14 February 1997 by the arbitral tribunal on the disputed portion of the Inter-Entity Boundary Line in the Brcko area,[99] and noting the holding of the Brcko Implementation Conference in Vienna on 7 March 1997,

Reminding all parties to annex 2 of the Peace Agreement of their obligation, in accordance with article V of that annex, to be bound by the decision of the arbitral tribunal and to implement it without delay,

Expressing its appreciation to the personnel of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including those of the International Police Task Force, for their work in assisting in the implementation of the Peace Agreement in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and to all other personnel of the international community engaged in implementing the Peace Agreement,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 14 March 1997,[105]

1. *Decides* to authorize an increase in the strength of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina by 186 police and 11 civilian personnel, in the light of the recommendation of the Secretary-General concerning the role of the International Police Task Force in Brcko, contained in his report of 14 March 1997,[105] and in order to enable it to carry out its mandate as set out in annex 11 of the Peace Agreement[100] and resolution 1088 (1996) of 12 December 1996;

2. *Acknowledges* the importance of ensuring that the International Police Task Force is able to carry out all the tasks with which it has been entrusted, in particular those tasks set out in the conclusions of the London Conference[104] and agreed upon by the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and decides to consider expeditiously the recommendations of the Secretary-General concerning those tasks, contained in his report of 14 March 1997;

3. *Urges* Member States, with the support of the Secretary-General, to provide qualified police monitors and other forms of assistance and support to the International Police Task Force and in support of the Peace Agreement;

4. *Calls upon* all parties to the Peace Agreement to implement all aspects of that Agreement and to cooperate in full with the International Police Task Force in the conduct of its activities;

5. *Stresses* the need for the continued closest possible coordination between the multinational Stabilization Force and the International Police Task Force, in particular in the area of Brcko;

---

[103] Ibid., document S/1997/204.

[104] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-first Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1996*, document S/1996/1012, annex.

[105] Ibid., *Fifty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1997*, documents S/1997/224 and Add.1.

6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3760th meeting.

Decision

At its 3776th meeting, on 16 May 1997, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Germany and Italy to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

"Letter dated 5 May 1997 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/351)[74]

"Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 1088 (1996) (S/1997/224 and Add.1)".[61]

Resolution 1107 (1997) of 16 May 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 1103 (1997) of 31 March 1997 concerning the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the International Police Task Force,

Recalling also the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the annexes thereto (collectively the "Peace Agreement"),[100]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 14 March 1997[105] and his letter dated 5 May 1997 to the President of the Security Council,[106]

1. *Decides* to authorize an increase in the strength of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina by 120 police personnel, in the light of the recommendation of the Secretary-General concerning the tasks of the International Police Task Force set out in the conclusions of the Peace Implementation Conference held in London on 4 and 5 December 1996[104] and agreed upon by the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in order to enable the Task Force to carry out its mandate set out in annex 11 of the Peace Agreement and resolution 1088 (1996) of 12 December 1996;

2. *Urges* Member States to provide qualified police monitors and other forms of assistance and support to the International Police Task Force and in support of the Peace Agreement;

3. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3776th meeting.

Decision

At its 3787th meeting, on 12 June 1997, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina".

[106] Ibid., *Supplement for April, May and June 1997*, document S/1997/351.

Resolution 1112 (1997) of 12 June 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1031 (1995) of 15 December 1995 and 1088 (1996) of 12 December 1996,

Recalling also the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the annexes thereto (collectively the "Peace Agreement"),[100]

1. *Welcomes* the conclusions of the Ministerial Meeting of the Steering Board of the Peace Implementation Council held in Sintra, Portugal, on 30 May 1997,[107] and agrees with the designation of Mr. Carlos Westendorp as High Representative in succession to Mr. Carl Bildt;

2. *Expresses its warmest appreciation* to Mr. Carl Bildt for his work as High Representative;

3. *Reaffirms* the importance it attaches to the role of the High Representative in monitoring the implementation of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the annexes thereto (collectively the "Peace Agreement")[100] and giving guidance to and coordinating the activities of the civilian organizations and agencies involved in assisting the parties to implement the Peace Agreement, and also reaffirms that the High Representative is the final authority in theatre regarding the interpretation of annex 10 of the Peace Agreement concerning civilian implementation and that in case of dispute he may give his interpretation and make his recommendations, including to the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina or its entities, and make them known publicly.

Adopted unanimously at the 3787th meeting.

Decisions

On 1 December 1997, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[108]

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 26 November 1997 concerning your intention to appoint Ms. Elizabeth Rehn, of Finland, as your Special Representative and Coordinator of United Nations Operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina[109] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They agree with the intention expressed in your letter. They also take this opportunity to join you in expressing deep appreciation for the exemplary way in which Mr. Kai Eide has carried out his important assignment."

At its 3842nd meeting, on 18 December 1997, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Croatia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Norway, Pakistan, Slovenia, Turkey and Ukraine to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

[107] Ibid., document S/1997/434, annex.

[108] S/1997/939.

[109] S/1997/938.

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/1997/966)".[88]

Resolution 1144 (1997)
of 19 December 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions concerning the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, including resolutions 1031 (1995) of 15 December 1995, 1035 (1995) of 21 December 1995, 1088 (1996) of 12 December 1996, 1103 (1997) of 31 March 1997 and 1107 (1997) of 16 May 1997,

Expressing its continued commitment to the political settlement of the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, preserving the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States there within their internationally recognized borders,

Welcoming the conclusions of the Ministerial Meeting of the Steering Board of the Peace Implementation Council held in Sintra, Portugal, on 30 May 1997[107] and the Peace Implementation Conference held in Bonn on 9 and 10 December 1997,[110]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 10 December 1997,[111] and taking note of his observations, in particular with regard to the International Police Task Force,

Affirming its full support for the High Representative and his staff and his responsibility in implementing the civilian aspects of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the annexes thereto (collectively the "Peace Agreement"),[100]

Commending the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in particular the International Police Task Force for its valuable work in such areas as police restructuring, training, weapons inspections and promoting freedom of movement, as well as its assistance in connection with the elections in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Expressing its appreciation to the personnel of the Mission, and commending the leadership and dedication of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Commissioner of the International Police Task Force in their efforts to support the implementation of the Peace Agreement,

Noting that the presence of International Police Task Force monitors is contingent on the existence of adequate security arrangements which, at present, can only be secured by a credible international military force,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which includes the International Police Task Force, for an additional period terminating on 21 June 1998, which will be renewed for a further period unless significant changes are made to the security arrangements as currently provided by the multinational Stabilization Force, and decides also that the the Task Force shall continue to be entrusted with the tasks set out in annex 11 of the Peace Agreement,[100] including the tasks referred to in the conclusions of the Peace Implementation Conference held in London on 4 and 5 December 1996[104] and of the Ministerial Meeting of the Steering Board of the Peace Implementation Council held in Sintra on 30 May 1997[107] and the Peace Implementation Conference held in Bonn on 9 and 10 December 1997,[110] and agreed upon by the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

2. *Expresses its support* for the conclusions of the Bonn Conference, and encourages the Secretary-General to pursue implementation of its relevant recommendations, in particular on the restructuring of the International Police Task Force;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed regularly about the work of the International Police Task Force and, in particular, its progress in assisting the restructuring of law enforcement agencies; to report every three months on the implementation of the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina as a whole; and to include in his first report a description of action taken to implement recommendations of the Bonn Conference on restructuring the Task Force, particularly the creation of specialized Task Force units to train Bosnian police to address more effectively key public security issues;

4. *Reaffirms* that the successful implementation of the tasks of the International Police Task Force rests on the quality, experience and professional skill of its personnel, and urges Member States, with the support of the Secretary-General, to ensure the provision of such qualified personnel;

5. *Urges* Member States to provide training, equipment and related assistance for local police forces in coordination with the International Police Task Force, recognizing that resources are critical to the success of the police reform efforts of the Task Force;

6. *Calls upon* all concerned to ensure the closest possible coordination among the Office of the High Representative, the multinational Stabilization Force, the Mission and the relevant civilian organizations and agencies in order to ensure the successful implementation of the Peace Agreement and the priority objectives of the civilian consolidation plans, as well as the security of the International Police Task Force;

7. *Pays tribute* to the victims of the helicopter crash of 17 September 1997 in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including members of the Office of the High Representative, the International Police Task Force and a bilateral assistance programme, for their sacrifice in advancing the peace process;

8. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3842nd meeting.

---

[110] *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1997*, document S/1997/979, annex.

[111] Ibid., document S/1997/966.

Establishment of an international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia

[*Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council in 1993 and 1994*]

Decision

At its 3763rd meeting, on 8 April 1997, the Security Council considered the item entitled:

"Establishment of an international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia

"Establishment of the list of candidates for Judges".

Resolution 1104 (1997) of 8 April 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 808 (1993) of 22 February 1993 and 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993,

Having decided to consider the nominations for Judges of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia received by the Secretary-General by 13 March 1997,

Forwards the following nominations to the General Assembly in accordance with article 13, paragraph 2 (*d*) of the statute of the International Tribunal:

Mr. Masoud Mohamed Al-Amri (Qatar)
Mr. George Randolph Tissa Dias Bandaranayake (Sri Lanka)
Mr. Antonio Cassese (Italy)
Mr. Babiker Zain Elabideen Elbashir (Sudan)
Mr. Saad Saood Jan (Pakistan)
Mr. Claude Jorda (France)
Mr. Adolphus Godwin Karibi-Whyte (Nigeria)
Mr. Richard George May (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
Ms. Gabrielle Kirk McDonald (United States of America)
Ms. Florence Ndepele Mwachande Mumba (Zambia)
Mr. Rafael Nieto Navia (Colombia)
Mr. Daniel David Ntanda Nsereko (Uganda)
Ms. Elizabeth Odio Benito (Costa Rica)
Mr. Fouad Abdel-Moneim Riad (Egypt)
Mr. Almiro Simões Rodrigues (Portugal)
Mr. Mohamed Shahabuddeen (Guyana)
Mr. Jan Skupinski (Poland)
Mr. Wang Tieya (China)
Mr. Lal Chand Vohrah (Malaysia)

Adopted unanimously at the 3763rd meeting.

Decision

At its 3813th meeting, on 27 August 1997, the Security Council considered the item entitled:

"Establishment of an international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia

"Letter dated 30 July 1997 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/605)".[80]

Resolution 1126 (1997) of 27 August 1997

The Security Council,

Taking note of the letter dated 30 July 1997 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council,[112] to which was annexed the letter to him dated 18 June 1997 from the President of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the former Yugoslavia,

Endorses the recommendation of the Secretary-General that Judges Karibi-Whyte, Odio Benito and Jan, once replaced as members of the International Tribunal, finish the *Celebici* case which they have begun before expiry of their terms of office, and takes note of the intention of the Tribunal to finish the case before November 1998.

Adopted unanimously at the 3813th meeting.

---

[112] Ibid., *Supplement for July, August and September 1997*, document S/1997/605.

The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

[*Resolutions and decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council in 1995 and 1996.*]

Decision

At its 3764th meeting, on 9 April 1997, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

"Letter dated 3 April 1997 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/276)".[74]

Resolution 1105 (1997) of 9 April 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 1082 (1996) of 27 November 1996,

Reaffirming its commitment to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,

Having considered the letter dated 3 April 1997, and the recommendation contained therein, from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council,[113]

1. *Decides* to suspend the reduction of the military component of the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force referred to in its resolution 1082 (1996) until the end of the current mandate on 31 May 1997;

2. *Welcomes* the redeployment of the Force already achieved in the light of the situation in Albania, and encourages the Secretary-General to continue further redeployment of the Force taking into consideration the situation in the region, consistent with the mandate of the Force;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council by 15 May 1997 a report containing recommendations on a subsequent international presence in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, as referred to in its resolution 1082 (1996);

4. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3764th meeting.

Decision

At its 3783rd meeting, on 28 May 1997, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Germany, Italy and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (S/1997/365 and Add.1)".[74]

Resolution 1110 (1997) of 28 May 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 1082 (1996) of 27 November 1996 and 1105 (1997) of 9 April 1997,

Recalling also its resolution 1101 (1997) of 28 March 1997, in which the Security Council expressed its deep concern over the situation in Albania,

Reaffirming its commitment to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,

Reiterating its appreciation for the important role played by the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force in contributing to the maintenance of peace and stability, and paying tribute to the personnel of the Force in the performance of their mandate,

Welcoming the significant progress made by the Governments of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in developing their mutual relations in many areas, and reiterating its call upon the two Governments to implement in full their agreement of 8 April 1996,[114] in particular regarding the demarcation of their mutual border in the light of the willingness shown by them to resolve the matter,

Taking note of the letter dated 1 April 1997 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the Secretary-General, requesting the extension of the mandate of the Force,[115]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 12 May 1997[116] and the recommendations contained therein,

Noting his observation that recent developments in the region, in particular in Albania, have demonstrated that stability there remains fragile,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force until 30 November 1997 and to start as of 1 October 1997, taking into account the conditions prevailing at that time, a two-month phased reduction of the military component by 300 all ranks;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council regularly informed about any relevant developments, and further requests the Secretary-General to review the composition, deployment, strength and mandate of the Force as outlined in his report, taking into consideration the situation prevailing at that time in the region, in particular in Albania, including in the context of elections in that country, and to submit a report to the Council by 15 August 1997 for its consideration;

3. *Welcomes* the redeployment of the Force already achieved in the light of the situation in Albania, and encourages the Secretary-General to continue further redeployment of the Force taking into consideration the situation in the region, consistent with the mandate of the Force;

4. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3783rd meeting.

Decisions

On 17 June 1997, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[117]

[113] Ibid., *Supplement for April, May and June 1997*, document S/1997/276.

[114] Ibid., *Fifty-first Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1996*, document S/1996/291, annex.

[115] Ibid., *Fifty-second Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1997*, document S/1997/267, annex.

[116] Ibid., documents S/1997/365 and Add.1.

[117] S/1997/467.

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 11 June 1997 regarding your intention to appoint Brigadier General Bent Sohnemann, of Denmark, to succeed Brigadier General Bo Wranker as Force Commander of the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force[118] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They agree with the intention expressed in the letter."

On 14 November 1997, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[119]

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 10 November 1997 concerning your decision to appoint Mr. Matthew Nimetz, of the United States of America, as Deputy to your Personal Envoy, Mr. Cyrus Vance,[120] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the decision contained in your letter."

At its 3836th meeting, on 28 November 1997, the Council decided to invite the representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled: "The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia".

Resolution 1140 (1997)
of 28 November 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 1110 (1997) of 28 May 1997,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force for an additional period terminating on 4 December 1997;

2. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3836th meeting.

Decision

At its 3839th meeting, on 4 December 1997, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Germany, Italy and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force pursuant to Security Council resolution 1110 (1997) (S/1997/911 and Add.1)".[88]

[118] S/1997/466.

[119] S/1997/891.

[120] *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1997*, document S/1997/890.

Resolution 1142 (1997)
of 4 December 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions concerning the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, in particular resolutions 1105 (1997) of 9 April 1997 and 1110 (1997) of 28 May 1997,

Recalling also its resolutions 1101 (1997) of 28 March 1997 and 1114 (1997) of 19 June 1997, in which the Council expressed concern over the situation in Albania,

Reaffirming its commitment to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,

Reiterating its appreciation for the important role played by the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force in contributing to the maintenance of peace and stability, and paying tribute to the personnel of the Force in the performance of their mandate,

Reiterating its call upon the Governments of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to implement in full their agreement of 8 April 1996,[114] in particular regarding the demarcation of their mutual border,

Welcoming the phased reduction and restructuring of the troop strength of the Force, which has taken place pursuant to resolution 1110 (1997),

Taking note of the letter dated 31 October 1997 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the Secretary-General, requesting the extension of the mandate of the Force,[121]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 20 November 1997[122] and the recommendations contained therein,

Taking note of the observation of the Secretary-General that there have been a number of positive developments in the overall situation in the area, in particular the stabilization of the situation in Albania, but that peace and stability in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia continue to depend largely on developments in other parts of the region,

Bearing in mind the intention of Member States and interested organizations to consider actively the instituting of possible alternatives to the Force,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force for a final period until 31 August 1998, with the withdrawal of the military component immediately thereafter;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council by 1 June 1998 on the modalities of the termination of the Force, including practical steps for the complete withdrawal of the military component immediately after 31 August 1998, and

[121] Ibid., document S/1997/838, annex.

[122] Ibid., documents S/1997/911 and Add.1.

to submit recommendations on the type of international presence that would be most appropriate for the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia after 31 August 1998;

3. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3839th meeting.

THE SITUATION IN THE GREAT LAKES REGION

[*Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council in 1996.*]

Decisions

On 24 January 1997, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[123]

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 22 January 1997 regarding your proposal to appoint Mr. Mohammed Sahnoun, of Algeria, as joint United Nations/Organization of African Unity Special Representative for the Great Lakes region[124] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter.

"The members of the Council express their full support for the Special Representative in the fulfilment of his tasks.

"The members of the Council look forward to being kept closely informed of the work of the Special Representative."

At its 3738th meeting, on 7 February 1997, the Council decided to invite the representative of Zaire to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Great Lakes region".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[125]

"The Security Council expresses its grave concern at the deteriorating situation in the Great Lakes region, in particular in eastern Zaire, and at its humanitarian consequences on the refugees and inhabitants of the region. It calls for an end to the hostilities and the withdrawal of all external forces, including mercenaries.

"The Council also expresses its deep concern over the humanitarian crisis in the region and urges all parties to allow humanitarian agencies and organizations access to deliver humanitarian assistance to those in need. It also demands that the parties ensure the safety of all refugees and displaced persons as well as the security and freedom of movement of all United Nations and humanitarian personnel. It underlines the obligation of all concerned to respect the relevant provisions of international humanitarian law.

"The Council reaffirms its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Zaire and other States in the Great Lakes region, and to the principle of the inviolability of borders. In this connection, the Council calls upon all the States in the region to refrain, in accordance with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, from any act, including cross-border incursions, which would threaten the sovereignty and territorial integrity of any State and exacerbate the situation in the region, including endangering the refugees and displaced persons. It also calls upon those States to create the conditions necessary for the speedy and peaceful resolution of the crisis.

"The Council expresses its full support for the joint United Nations/Organization of African Unity Special Representative for the Great Lakes region, Mr. Mohammed Sahnoun, in the fulfilment of his mandate as set out in the letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council dated 22 January 1997.[124] It urges all parties in the region to cooperate fully with the mission of the Special Representative in the search for a peaceful settlement of the crisis and calls upon Member States to provide the Special Representative with all necessary support, including logistical support. It also encourages other facilitators and representatives of the regional organizations, including the European Union, and the States concerned to coordinate closely their efforts with those of the Special Representative.

"The Council reaffirms the importance of holding an international conference on peace, security and development in the Great Lakes region under the auspices of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity.

"The Council welcomes all efforts, including those of the organizations and States of the region, aimed at resolving the crisis and, in particular, the initiative of President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, and other heads of States and encourages them to continue their efforts.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter."

At its 3741st meeting, on 18 February 1997, the Council decided to invite the representative of Zaire to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in the Great Lakes region

"Letter dated 18 February 1997 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/136)".[126]

[123] S/1997/74.

[124] *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1997*, document S/1997/73.

[125] S/PRST/1997/5.

[126] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1997.*

Resolution 1097 (1997) of 18 February 1997

The Security Council,

Gravely concerned at the deteriorating situation in the Great Lakes region, in particular eastern Zaire, and expressing serious concern over the safety of refugees and displaced persons whose lives are in danger,

Welcoming the letter dated 18 February 1997 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council regarding progress in the efforts to resolve the crisis in the Great Lakes region,[127]

Reaffirming the statement by the President of the Security Council of 7 February 1997,[125]

Reaffirming also the obligation to respect the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the States of the Great Lakes region and the need for the States of the region to refrain from any interference in each other's internal affairs,

Underlining the obligation of all concerned to respect strictly the relevant provisions of international humanitarian law,

Reiterating its support for the joint United Nations/Organization of African Unity Special Representative for the Great Lakes region in the fulfilment of his mandate, and underlining the need for all Governments in the region and the parties concerned to cooperate fully with the mission of the Special Representative,

1. *Endorses* the following five-point peace plan for eastern Zaire, as set out in the letter from the Secretary-General dated 18 February 1997:[127]

(*a*) Immediate cessation of hostilities;

(*b*) Withdrawal of all external forces, including mercenaries;

(*c*) Reaffirmation of respect for the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Zaire and other States of the Great Lakes region;

(*d*) Protection and security for all refugees and displaced persons and facilitation of access to humanitarian assistance;

(e) Rapid and peaceful settlement of the crisis through dialogue, the electoral process and the convening of an international conference on peace, security and development in the Great Lakes region;

2. *Calls upon* all Governments and parties concerned to cooperate with the joint United Nations/Organization of African Unity Special Representative for the Great Lakes region to achieve lasting peace in the region;

3. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3741st meeting.

Decisions

At its 3748th meeting, on 7 March 1997, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Zaire to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Great Lakes region".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[128]

"The Security Council expresses its grave concern at the deteriorating situation in the Great Lakes region, in particular in eastern Zaire. It underlines the urgent need for a comprehensive and coordinated response by the international community in support of the efforts of the joint United Nations/Organization of African Unity Special Representative for the Great Lakes region to prevent any further escalation of the crisis there.

"The Council reiterates, in that respect, its full support for the five-point peace plan for eastern Zaire contained in its resolution 1097 (1997) of 18 February 1997 and welcomes the endorsement of that plan by the Organization of African Unity at its sixty-fifth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers held in Tripoli from 24 to 28 February 1997.

"The Council welcomes the declaration of the Government of Zaire of 5 March 1997 regarding its acceptance of the United Nations peace plan endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 1097 (1997).[129]

"The Council calls upon the Alliance of Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Congo/Zaire to declare publicly its acceptance of resolution 1097 (1997) in all its provisions, in particular an immediate cessation of hostilities, and calls upon all parties to implement the provisions of the resolution without delay.

"The Council is concerned about the effect that the continued fighting is having on the refugees and inhabitants of the region and calls upon all parties to allow access by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and humanitarian agencies to refugees and displaced persons and to guarantee the safety of refugees and displaced persons as well as United Nations and other humanitarian aid workers. It also takes note with concern of allegations of violations of international humanitarian law in the conflict zone and welcomes the sending of a United Nations fact-finding mission to the area.

"The Council reiterates its full support for the joint United Nations/Organization of African Unity Special Representative for the Great Lakes region and urges all Governments in the region and all the parties concerned to cooperate with him fully. It also urges the parties to the conflict to begin a dialogue, under his auspices, in order to achieve a lasting political settlement.

"The Council welcomes all efforts, including those of the organizations and States of the region, aimed at resolving the crisis, *inter alia*, the initiative of President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya to convene another regional meeting in Nairobi on 19 March 1997 and the initiative of

[127] Ibid., document S/1997/136.

[128] S/PRST/1997/11.

[129] *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1997*, document S/1997/197, annex.

the Organization of African Unity to organize a summit of the members of the Central Organ of its Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution on the Great Lakes region in Lomé before the end of March 1997. The Council encourages other facilitators and representatives of the regional organizations, including the European Union, and the States concerned to coordinate closely their efforts with those of the Special Representative.

"The Council reaffirms the importance of holding an international conference on peace, security and development in the Great Lakes region under the auspices of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity.

"The Council expresses its gratitude to the Secretary-General for keeping it informed of developments in the Great Lakes region and requests him to continue to do so on a regular basis.

"The Council will remain actively seized of the matter."

At its 3762nd meeting, on 4 April 1997, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation in the Great Lakes region".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[130]

"The Security Council reiterates its deep concern about the alarming situation of refugees and displaced persons in eastern Zaire.

"The Council underlines the obligation of all concerned to respect the relevant provisions of international humanitarian law.

"The Council, while noting that some cooperation has recently been extended to humanitarian relief agencies by the Alliance of Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Congo/Zaire, strongly urges the parties, and in particular the Alliance of Democratic Forces, to ensure unrestricted and safe access by United Nations agencies and other humanitarian organizations to guarantee the provision of humanitarian assistance to, and the safety of, all refugees, displaced persons and other affected civilian inhabitants.

"The Council also urges the Alliance of Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Congo/Zaire to cooperate fully with the United Nations in the implementation of the repatriation plan for eastern Zaire of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. In this context, it calls upon the Government of Rwanda to facilitate the implementation of this plan.

"The Council will remain actively seized of the matter."

At its 3771st meeting, on 24 April 1997, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation in the Great Lakes region".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[131]

"The Security Council is increasingly alarmed at the deterioration of the situation in Zaire and at the humanitarian consequences on the refugees, displaced persons and other affected civilian inhabitants. It expresses its deep concern at the lack of progress in efforts to bring about a peaceful and negotiated settlement of the conflict in Zaire.

"The Council once again underlines the obligation of all concerned to respect the relevant rules of international law, including those of international humanitarian law.

"The Council is dismayed by the continued lack of access being afforded by the Alliance of Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Congo/Zaire to United Nations and other humanitarian relief agencies and by the recent acts of violence which have hampered the delivery of humanitarian assistance. It reiterates the statement by its President of 4 April 1997[130] and, in particular, calls in the strongest terms upon the Alliance of Democratic Forces to ensure unrestricted and safe access by all humanitarian relief agencies so as to allow the immediate provision of humanitarian aid to those affected and to guarantee the safety of humanitarian relief workers, refugees, displaced persons and other affected civilian inhabitants in the areas which the Alliance of Democratic Forces controls.

"The Council also expresses its concern at the obstruction of the repatriation plan for eastern Zaire of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. It calls upon the Alliance of Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Congo/Zaire and the Government of Rwanda to cooperate fully and without delay with the Office of the High Commissioner to enable the early implementation of the plan.

"The Council is particularly alarmed by reports of massacres and other serious violations of human rights in eastern Zaire. In this context, it calls upon the Alliance of Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Congo/Zaire and others concerned in the region to cooperate fully with the recently established United Nations investigative mission by ensuring unimpeded access to all areas and sites under investigation, as well as the security of the members of the mission.

"The Council reiterates its full support for the United Nations five-point peace plan, endorsed by its resolution 1097 (1997) of 18 February 1997. It calls for an immediate cessation of hostilities and calls upon the Government of Zaire and the Alliance of Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Congo/Zaire to engage seriously and fully in the search for a speedy political solution to the problems in Zaire, including transitional arrangements leading to the holding of democratic and free elections with the participation of all parties. In this context, it calls upon the President of Zaire and the leader of the Alliance of Democratic Forces to meet as soon as possible.

[130] S/PRST/1997/19.

[131] S/PRST/1997/22.

"The Council warmly commends the efforts of the joint United Nations/Organization of African Unity Special Representative for the Great Lakes region. It calls upon all States, in particular those in the region, to support these efforts and to refrain from any action that would further exacerbate the situation in Zaire.

"The Council reaffirms once again the importance of holding an international conference on peace, security and development in the Great Lakes region under the auspices of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity.

"The Council expresses its gratitude to the Secretary-General for keeping it informed of developments in the Great Lakes region and requests him to continue to do so on a regular basis.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter."

At its 3773rd meeting, on 30 April 1997, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation in the Great Lakes region".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[132]

"The Security Council reaffirms the statement by its President of 24 April 1997[131] and welcomes the recent agreement by the President of Zaire and the leader of the Alliance of Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Congo/Zaire on a time and venue for a meeting to discuss a peaceful and negotiated settlement of the conflict in Zaire. It reiterates its full support for the United Nations five-point peace plan, endorsed by its resolution 1097 (1997) of 18 February 1997, calls for an immediate cessation of hostilities, and especially calls for both parties to reach a rapid agreement on peaceful transitional arrangements leading to the holding of democratic and free elections with the participation of all parties.

"The Council notes the commitment by the leader of the Alliance of Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Congo/Zaire to allow United Nations and other humanitarian agencies access to refugees in eastern Zaire in order to provide humanitarian assistance and to implement the repatriation plan of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees , including the use of both airports in Kisangani. It also notes his commitment to be flexible regarding the duration of the repatriation operation, which should move ahead as quickly as possible. It expresses concern at reports of obstruction of humanitarian assistance efforts but notes that humanitarian access has improved recently. It calls upon the Alliance of Democratic Forces to abide by these commitments and to enable the repatriation plan of the Office of the High Commissioner to be implemented without conditions or delay.

"The Council also expresses its deep concern regarding the continuing reports of massacres, other atrocities and violations of international humanitarian law in eastern Zaire. In this context, it reiterates its call upon the Alliance of Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Congo/Zaire and others concerned in the region to cooperate fully with the recently established United Nations investigative mission by ensuring unimpeded access to all areas and sites under investigation, as well as the security of the members of the mission. It attaches great importance to the commitment of the leader of the Alliance of Democratic Forces to take appropriate action against members of the Alliance who violate the rules of international humanitarian law concerning the treatment of refugees and civilians.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter."

On 19 December 1997, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[133]

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 12 December 1997 regarding your proposals for new mandates to Mr. Mohammed Sahnoun as your Special Envoy in Africa, and to Mr. Berhanu Dinka as your Representative and Regional Humanitarian Adviser for the Great Lakes region,[134] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They support the proposals contained in your letter and look forward to being kept closely informed of the work of Mr. Sahnoun and Mr. Dinka.

"The members of the Council note that Mr. Sahnoun will operate on an as and when employed basis and within the budget stipulated in your letter. They also take this opportunity to join you in expressing deep gratitude to those Governments that made funds available for Mr. Sahnoun's mission over the last 11 months through the special fund set up in support of his efforts."

[132] S/PRST/1997/24.

[133] S/1997/995.

[134] *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1997*, document S/1997/994.

THE SITUATION IN TAJIKISTAN AND ALONG THE TAJIK-AFGHAN BORDER

[Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council in 1993, 1994, 1995 and 1996.]

Decisions

On 27 January 1997, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[135]

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 20 January 1997 concerning your intention to appoint Brigadier General Boleslaw Izydorczyk, of Poland, to succeed Brigadier General Hasan Abaza, of Jordan, as the next Chief Military Observer of the United Nations Military Observers in Tajikistan [136] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They agree with the intention expressed in the letter."

At its 3739th meeting, on 7 February 1997, the Council decided to invite the representative of Tajikistan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

> "The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border
>
> > "Progress report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1997/56)".[137]

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[138]

> "The Security Council has considered the progress report of the Secretary-General of 21 January 1997 on the situation in Tajikistan, submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of Council resolution 1089 (1996) of 13 December 1996.[139]
>
> "The Council welcomes the signing in Moscow on 23 December 1996 by the President of Tajikistan and the leader of the United Tajik Opposition of the agreement,[140] including the protocol on the Commission on National Reconciliation,[141] and notes the progress made in the inter-Tajik talks in Tehran, in particular the signing of the protocol on refugees.[142] It believes that these agreements, provided they are carried out as written, represent a qualitative change for the better and give a new impetus to efforts aimed at achieving national reconciliation. The Council urges the parties to honour and implement consistently and in good faith the agreements already reached, in particular in the course of negotiating future agreements. It also urges them to make further substantive progress at the next rounds of the inter-Tajik talks.
>
> "The Council notes with satisfaction that the ceasefire has been generally observed by the parties since December 1996 and calls upon them to maintain it scrupulously for the whole duration of the inter-Tajik talks in accordance with their obligations and commitments.
>
> "The Council commends the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and calls upon the parties to cooperate fully with him in continuing the inter-Tajik talks. The Council also commends the efforts of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan in fulfilling its mandate.
>
> "The Council calls upon the parties to ensure the safety and the freedom of movement of the personnel of the United Nations, the collective peacekeeping forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States and other international personnel in Tajikistan.
>
> "The Council strongly condemns the attacks on and kidnapping of international personnel, in particular personnel of the Mission , the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross and others, and demands the immediate release of all those taken hostage. It stresses the inadmissibility of kidnapping and any other mistreatment of United Nations personnel and supports the efforts of the Secretary-General to ensure that the essential security requirements of the Mission are met.
>
> "In this context, the Council expresses satisfaction at the efforts by and cooperation between the Mission, the Russian Federation and the parties to resolve the hostage crisis.
>
> "The Council considers it necessary for the United Nations to continue its vigorous support for the political process in Tajikistan. It takes note of the request from the parties to the Mission to extend the necessary assistance in the implementation of the Moscow agreement[140] and to cooperate closely with the Commission on National Reconciliation in its activities. The Council accepts the recommendation of the Secretary-General not to change the nature and size of the United Nations presence in Tajikistan at this stage. It requests the Secretary-General to keep the situation under review and to submit in due course his recommendations with regard to the United Nations presence in Tajikistan in the light of the progress in implementation of the inter-Tajik agreements and bearing in mind the request for assistance by the parties contained in the Moscow agreement and the tasks and functions that would be required to provide such assistance.

---

[135] S/1997/77.

[136] S/1997/76.

[137] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1997*.

[138] S/PRST/1997/6.

[139] *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1997*, document S/1997/56.

[140] Ibid., *Fifty-first Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1996*, document S/1996/1070, annex I.

[141] Ibid., annex II.

[142] Ibid., *Fifty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1997*, document S/1997/56, annex III.

"The Council expresses deep concern over the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Tajikistan and calls for continuing emergency relief, including assistance for the return of refugees, in the context of the implementation of the protocol on refugees,[142] and support to Tajikistan for rehabilitation, aimed at mitigation of the consequences of the war and reconstruction of its economy."

At its 3752nd meeting, on 14 March 1997, the Council decided to invite the representative of Tajikistan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border

"Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1997/198)".[143]

Resolution 1099 (1997) of 14 March 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions and the statements by its President,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 5 March 1997,[143]

Reaffirming its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Tajikistan and to the inviolability of its borders,

Welcoming the agreements signed by the President of Tajikistan and the leader of the United Tajik Opposition since December 1996, by which the efforts towards national reconciliation have made important progress and gained strong momentum, noting with satisfaction the personal contribution made in this respect by the President of Tajikistan and the leader of the United Tajik Opposition, with the assistance of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative, and encouraging the parties to continue their efforts to this end,

Welcoming, in particular, the results of the latest round of inter-Tajik talks held in Moscow from 26 February to 8 March 1997,[144] including the signing of the protocol on military issues, which contains agreements on reintegration, disarmament and disbandment of the armed units of the United Tajik Opposition, reforming the power structures of the Republic of Tajikistan and a detailed timetable for their implementation,

Taking note of the requests of the parties, contained in the statute of the Commission on National Reconciliation[145] and in the protocol on military issues, for the assistance of the United Nations in the full and effective implementation of those agreements,

Gravely concerned about the worsening humanitarian situation in Tajikistan,

Deeply concerned about continuing attacks on the personnel of the United Nations, the collective peacekeeping forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States and other international personnel in Tajikistan, and deploring the deterioration in the security situation which necessitated the decision of the Secretary-General to suspend the United Nations activities in Tajikistan, except for a limited presence of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* for the report of the Secretary-General of 5 March 1997;[143]

2. *Welcomes* the agreements reached by the parties since December 1996, in particular the protocol on military issues,[146] which represents an important new step towards the successful completion of the task of national reconciliation in Tajikistan, and calls upon the parties to honour and implement consistently and in good faith those agreements, as well as to make further substantive progress in the next rounds of the inter-Tajik talks;

3. *Expresses its satisfaction* that the ceasefire has been generally observed by the parties since December 1996, and calls upon the parties to maintain it scrupulously for the whole duration of the inter-Tajik talks, in accordance with their obligations and commitments;

4. *Strongly condemns* the acts of mistreatment against personnel of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan and other international personnel, and urgently calls upon the parties to cooperate in bringing the perpetrators to justice, to ensure the safety and freedom of movement of the personnel of the United Nations, the collective peacekeeping forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States and other international personnel, and to cooperate fully with the Mission;

5. *Calls upon* the Government of Tajikistan, in particular, to take further, more rigorous security measures to this end, thus enabling the international community vigorously to support Tajikistan on its difficult path from armed conflict to normal peaceful life;

6. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Mission until 15 June 1997, subject to the proviso that the Tehran agreement[147] remains in force and the parties demonstrate their commitment to the agreements already reached, and further decides that this mandate will remain in effect until that date unless the Secretary-General reports to the Council that these conditions have not been met;

7. *Welcomes* the intention of the Secretary-General to inform the Council of any significant developments with regard to the situation in Tajikistan, in particular of a decision to resume all those United Nations activities presently suspended, including those of the Mission;

---

[143] Ibid., document S/1997/198.

[144] Ibid., document S/1997/209, annexes.

[145] Ibid., document S/1997/169, annex I.

[146] Ibid., document S/1997/209, annex II.

[147] Ibid., *Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1994*, document S/1994/1080. A revised version of the agreement was subsequently issued as an annex to document S/1995/390 (see *Official Records of the Security Council, Fiftieth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1995*).

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform the Council by 30 April 1997 on possible ways and means by which the United Nations could assist in the implementation of the protocol on military issues;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the situation in Tajikistan to the Council no later than 1 June 1997, including recommendations on the United Nations presence in Tajikistan, in particular the manner in which the United Nations can assist in the implementation of the inter-Tajik agreements, based on the requests by the parties contained in those agreements and in the light of the security situation;

10. *Commends* the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and of the personnel of the Mission, and calls upon the parties to cooperate fully with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in conducting the inter-Tajik talks in order to achieve a comprehensive political settlement;

11. *Calls upon* Member States and others concerned to respond promptly and generously to the consolidated inter-agency donor alert on urgent humanitarian needs for the period from 1 December 1996 to 31 May 1997, launched by the Secretary-General, and to offer support to Tajikistan for rehabilitation, aimed at mitigation of the consequences of the war and reconstruction of its economy;

12. *Encourages* Member States to contribute to the voluntary fund established by the Secretary-General in accordance with its resolution 968 (1994) of 16 December 1994;

13. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3752nd meeting.

Decision

At its 3788th meeting, on 12 June 1997, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Tajikistan to participate, without vote, in its discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border

"Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1997/415)".[148]

Resolution 1113 (1997) of 12 June 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions and the statements by its President,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 30 May 1997 on the situation in Tajikistan,[149]

Reaffirming its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Tajikistan and to the inviolability of its borders,

Welcoming the signing by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the United Tajik Opposition in Moscow on 8 March 1997 of the protocol on military issues,[140] in Bishkek on 18 May 1997 of the protocol on political questions [150] and in Tehran on 28 May 1997 of the protocol on the guarantees of implementation of the general agreement on the establishment of peace and national accord in Tajikistan,[151]

Noting that those agreements foresee the support and assistance of the international community, in particular the United Nations, in different aspects of their implementation,

Expressing concern that the security situation in Tajikistan remains precarious and that the humanitarian situation has continued to deteriorate,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 30 May 1997;[149]

2. *Calls upon* the parties to implement fully the agreements reached in the course of the inter-Tajik talks, and encourages them to sign the general agreement on the establishment of peace and national accord in Tajikistan as a matter of priority;

3. *Emphasizes* that the implementation of the agreements reached in the course of the inter-Tajik talks will require the consistent good faith and constant effort of the parties, as well as the sustained and vigorous support of the United Nations and the international community;

4. *Calls upon* the parties to cooperate further in ensuring the safety and freedom of movement of the personnel of the United Nations, the collective peacekeeping forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States and other international personnel;

5. *Commends* the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and of the personnel of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan, and calls upon the parties to cooperate fully with them;

6. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Mission for a period of three months until 15 September 1997;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed of significant developments and to present to the Council, as soon as appropriate, detailed recommendations on the role of the United Nations in support of the implementation of the inter-Tajik agreements and the adjustment of the mandate and strength of the Mission;

8. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3788th meeting.

---

[148] Ibid., *Fifty-second Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1997.*

[149] Ibid., document S/1997/415.

[150] Ibid., document S/1997/385, annex I.

[151] Ibid., document S/1997/410, annex.

Decision

At its 3816th meeting, on 12 September 1997, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Tajikistan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border

"Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1997/686 and Add.1)".[152]

Resolution 1128 (1997) of 12 September 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions and the statements by its President,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 4 September 1997 on the situation in Tajikistan,[153]

Reaffirming its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Tajikistan and to the inviolability of its borders,

Welcoming the successful conclusion of the inter-Tajik talks, conducted under United Nations auspices since 1994, with the signing by the President of Tajikistan and the leader of the United Tajik Opposition in Moscow on 27 June 1997 of the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan,[154]

Noting that the implementation of the General Agreement will require the consistent good faith and constant effort of the parties, as well as the sustained and vigorous support of the United Nations and the international community,

Taking note with appreciation of the readiness of the collective peacekeeping forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States to assist in providing security for United Nations personnel at the request of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan and with the agreement of the parties,

Expressing concern that the security situation in Tajikistan remains volatile,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 4 September 1997;[153]

2. *Takes note* of the recommendations on the expansion of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan, contained in the report of the Secretary-General;[155]

3. *Calls upon* the parties to implement fully the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan,[154] and encourages them to resume without delay the work of the Commission on National Reconciliation in Dushanbe;

4. *Commends* the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and of the personnel of the Mission, encourages them to continue assisting the parties in the implementation of the General Agreement through their good offices, and calls upon the parties to cooperate fully with those efforts;

5. *Calls upon* the parties to cooperate further in ensuring the safety and freedom of movement of the personnel of the United Nations, the collective peacekeeping forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States and other international personnel;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to explore ways to provide security for United Nations personnel;

7. *Decides* to extend the present mandate of the Mission for a period of two months until 15 November 1997;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed of all significant developments, in particular on an adequate solution to the security problem, and expresses its readiness to take a decision concerning the extension of the mandate of the Mission recommended by the Secretary-General;

9. *Encourages* Member States and others concerned to continue to respond promptly and generously to the urgent humanitarian needs in Tajikistan and to offer support to Tajikistan for rehabilitation, aimed at mitigation of the consequences of the war and reconstruction of its economy;

10. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3816th meeting.

Decision

At its 3833rd meeting, on 14 November 1997, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Tajikistan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border

"Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Tajikistan (S/1997/859)".[156]

Resolution 1138 (1997) of 14 November 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions and the statements by its President,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the situation in Tajikistan of 4 September[153] and 5 November 1997,[157]

[152] Ibid., *Supplement for July, August and September 1997.*

[153] Ibid., documents S/1997/686 and Add.1.

[154] Ibid., document S/1997/510, annex I.

[155] Ibid., document S/1997/686, paras. 34-36.

[156] Ibid., *Supplement for October, November and December 1997.*

[157] Ibid., document S/1997/859.

Having considered also the letter dated 17 October 1997 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council,[158]

Reaffirming its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Tajikistan and to the inviolability of its borders,

Welcoming the progress made by the parties in the implementation of the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan[154] and the effective maintenance of the ceasefire between the Government of Tajikistan and the United Tajik Opposition,

Expressing concern that the security situation in Tajikistan remains volatile, in particular, with a high level of violence in the central part of the country, although large parts of the country are relatively calm,

Welcoming the decision of the Commonwealth of Independent States to authorize its collective peacekeeping forces to assist in providing security for United Nations personnel at the request of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan and with the agreement of the parties,

Taking note of the requests of the parties, contained in the General Agreement and in the letter dated 27 June 1997 from the President of the Republic of Tajikistan and the leader of the United Tajik Opposition addressed to the Secretary-General,[159] for the further assistance of the United Nations in implementing the General Agreement, and recognizing that the implementation of the Agreement will require the consistent good faith and constant effort of the parties, as well as the sustained and vigorous support of the United Nations and the international community,

1. *Welcomes* the reports of the Secretary-General of 4 September[153] and 5 November 1997;[157]

2. *Welcomes also* the serious efforts made by the Government of Tajikistan and the United Tajik Opposition to carry out their commitments under the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan[154] and the progress achieved in the activities of the Commission on National Reconciliation, the exchange of prisoners of war and detainees, the registration of United Tajik Opposition fighters inside Tajikistan and the repatriation of refugees from Afghanistan;

3. *Notes with appreciation* the agreement of the parties to form a joint security unit with the task of providing security, including armed escorts, for personnel and transports of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan mainly in the central part of the country, and calls upon them to establish it without delay;

4. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to expand the size of the Mission in accordance with his recommendations;

5. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Mission until 15 May 1998;

6. *Decides* that the mandate of the Mission shall be to use its best efforts to promote peace and national reconciliation and to assist in the implementation of the General Agreement and, to this end:

(*a*) To provide good offices and expert advice as stipulated in the General Agreement;

(*b*) To cooperate with the Commission on National Reconciliation and its subcommissions and with the Central Commission on Elections and the Holding of a Referendum;

(*c*) To participate in the work of the Contact Group of guarantor States and organizations and to serve as its coordinator;

(*d*) To investigate reports of ceasefire violations and report on them to the United Nations and the Commission on National Reconciliation;

(*e*) To monitor the assembly of United Tajik Opposition fighters and their reintegration, disarmament and demobilization;

(*f*) To assist in the reintegration into governmental power structures or demobilization of ex-combatants;

(*g*) To coordinate United Nations assistance to Tajikistan during the transition period;

(*h*) To maintain close contacts with the parties, as well as cooperative liaison with the collective peacekeeping forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Russian border forces and the mission in Tajikistan of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe;

7. *Calls upon* the parties to cooperate further in ensuring the safety and freedom of movement of the personnel of the United Nations, the collective peacekeeping forces and other international personnel;

8. *Welcomes* the intention of the Secretary-General to convene in Vienna on 24 and 25 November 1997 a Donor Conference to obtain international support dedicated to the fulfilment of the General Agreement, and encourages Member States and others concerned to respond promptly and generously to ensure that this opportunity is not lost to contribute to the success of the peace process;

9. *Encourages* Member States and others concerned to continue assistance to alleviate the urgent humanitarian needs in Tajikistan and to offer support to Tajikistan for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of its economy;

10. *Welcomes* the continued contribution made by the collective peacekeeping forces in assisting the parties in the implementation of the General Agreement in coordination with all concerned;

11. *Commends* the efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and of the personnel of the Mission, and encourages them to continue assisting the parties in the implementation of the General Agreement;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed of all significant developments, in particular

---

[158] Ibid., document S/1997/808.

[159] Ibid., *Supplement for July, August and September 1997*, document S/1997/508, annex.

regarding the security situation, and also requests him to report on the implementation of the present resolution within three months of its adoption;

13. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3833rd meeting.

Decision

On 12 December 1997, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[160]

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 9 December 1997 concerning additions to the list of Member States providing military observers to the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan[161] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They note the information contained in the letter and agree with the proposal contained therein.

[160] S/1997/971.

[161] S/1997/970.

LETTERS DATED 20 AND 23 DECEMBER 1991, FROM FRANCE, THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

[*Resolutions or decisions on this question have been adopted by the Security Council every year since 1992*]

Decisions

At its 3734th meeting, on 29 January 1997, the Security Council considered the item entitled "Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991, from France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (S/23306, S/23307, S/23308, S/23309 and S/23317)".[162]

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[163]

"The Security Council notes with concern the letter dated 17 January 1997 from the Secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the President of the Council, announcing that Libyan Arab Airways would resume international flights out of Libya immediately.[164] The Council considers the position expressed in the letter dated 17 January 1997 to be incompatible with Council resolution 748 (1992). Resolution 748 (1992) does not prohibit overflights of Libyan territory. Paragraph 4 (*a*) of the resolution does, however, prohibit all international flights to and from Libya. The Council would consider any such flights to be a violation of the terms of resolution 748 (1992).

"The Council takes note of the reports that a Libyan-registered aircraft, in apparent violation of resolution 748 (1992), flew from Tripoli to Accra, on 21 January 1997, where it landed and later departed. The Council has requested the Committee established pursuant to resolution 748 (1992) to follow up this matter. The Council draws the attention of Member States to their obligations under resolution 748 (1992) in the event that Libyan-registered aircraft seek to land in their territory."

At its 3761st meeting, on 4 April 1997, the Council considered the item entitled "Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991, from France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (S/23306, S/23307, S/23308, S/23309 and S/23317)".[162]

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[165]

"On 29 March 1997, a Libyan-registered aircraft flew from Tripoli, Libya, to Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. The Security Council considers this clear violation of Council resolution 748 (1992) of 31 March 1992 as totally unacceptable and calls upon Libya to refrain from any further such violations. It recalls that arrangements have been made consistent with resolution 748 (1992) in order to fly Libyan pilgrims to perform the Hajj. The Council will review the matter should further violations occur.

"The Council has requested the Committee established pursuant to resolution 748 (1992) to draw to the attention of Member States their obligations under resolution 748 (1992) in the event that Libyan-registered aircraft land in their territory."

[162] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991*.

[163] S/PRST/1997/2.

[164] *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for January, March 1997*, document S/1997/52.

[165] S/PRST/1997/18.

At its 3777th meeting, on 20 May 1997, the Council considered the item entitled "Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991, from France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (S/23306, S/23307, S/23308, S/23309 and S/23317)".[162]

At the same meeting, following consultations held earlier among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[166]

"The Security Council takes note with concern of reports that Libyan-registered aircraft flew from Libya to Niger on 8 May 1997 and returned to Libya from Nigeria on 10 May in violation of Council resolution 748 (1992). The Council has requested the Committee established pursuant to resolution 748 (1992) to follow up this matter directly with the representatives of Libya, Niger and Nigeria. The Council calls upon all States to fulfil their obligations under resolution 748 (1992) in the event that aircraft flights originating in Libya seek to land in their territory.

"The Council takes note of the letters from the Permanent Representative of Libya to the United Nations dated 16 May 1997[167] and the Permanent Representative of Niger to the United Nations dated 13 May 1997, and the note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations dated 15 May 1997. The Council recalls that in paragraph 4 of resolution 748 (1992), it decided that all States shall deny permission to any aircraft to take off from, land in or overfly their territory if it is destined to land in or has taken off from the territory of Libya, unless the particular flight has been approved on grounds of significant humanitarian need by the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 9 of the resolution."

[166] S/PRST/1997/27.

[167] *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1997*, document S/1997/373.

THE SITUATION IN GEORGIA

[*Resolutions or decisions on this question have been adopted by the Security Council every year since 1992.*]

Decision

At its 3735th meeting, on 30 January 1997, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Georgia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Georgia

"Report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1997/47)".[168]

Resolution 1096 (1997) of 30 January 1997

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 1065 (1996) of 12 July 1996, and recalling the statement by its President of 22 October 1996,[169]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 20 January 1997,[170]

Acknowledging the efforts in support of the peace process of the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy, the Russian Federation as facilitator, and the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General on Georgia, as mentioned in the report,

Noting with deep concern the continued failure by the parties to resolve their differences due to the uncompromising position taken by the Abkhaz side, and underlining the necessity for the parties to intensify without delay their efforts, under the auspices of the United Nations and with the assistance of the Russian Federation as facilitator, to achieve an early and comprehensive political settlement of the conflict, including on the political status of Abkhazia within the State of Georgia, which fully respects the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia,

Noting the opening of the United Nations Human Rights Office in Abkhazia, Georgia,

Reaffirming the necessity for the parties strictly to respect human rights, and expressing its support for the efforts of the Secretary-General to find ways to improve their observance as an integral part of the work towards a comprehensive political settlement,

Noting with concern recent frequent violations on both sides of the Agreement on a Ceasefire and Separation of Forces signed in Moscow on 14 May 1994,[171] as well as acts of violence organized by armed groups operating from south of the Inguri river and beyond the control of the Government of Georgia,

[168] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1997*.

[169] S/PRST/1996/43.

[170] *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1997*, document S/1997/47.

[171] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1994*, document S/1994/583.

Commending the contribution that the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia and the collective peacekeeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States have made to stabilize the situation in the zone of conflict, noting that the cooperation between the Mission and the collective peacekeeping force has developed considerably, and stressing the importance of continued close cooperation and coordination between them in the performance of their respective mandates,

Deeply concerned at the continued deterioration of the security conditions in the Gali region, with an increase in acts of violence by armed groups, and indiscriminate laying of mines, including new types of mines, and deeply concerned also at the continued deterioration of the safety and security of the local populations, of the refugees and displaced persons returning to the region and of the personnel of the Mission and of the collective peacekeeping force,

Reminding the parties that the ability of the international community to assist them depends on their political will to resolve the conflict through dialogue and mutual accommodation, as well as their full cooperation with the Mission and the collective peacekeeping force, including the fulfilment of their obligations regarding the safety and freedom of movement of international personnel,

Taking note of the decision adopted by the Council of Heads of State of the Commonwealth of Independent States on 17 October 1996[172] to expand the mandate of the collective peacekeeping force in the conflict zone in Abkhazia, Georgia, and to extend it until 31 January 1997,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 20 January 1997;[170]

2. *Reiterates its deep concern* at the continued deadlock in achieving a comprehensive settlement of the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia;

3. *Reaffirms its commitment* to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia, within its internationally recognized borders, and to the necessity of defining the status of Abkhazia in strict accordance with these principles, and underlines the unacceptability of any action by the Abkhaz leadership in contravention of these principles, in particular the holding on 23 November and 7 December 1996 of illegitimate and self-styled parliamentary elections in Abkhazia, Georgia;

4. *Reaffirms its full support* for an active role for the United Nations in the peace process, welcomes the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy aimed at achieving a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict, including on the political status of Abkhazia within the State of Georgia, which fully respects the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia, as well as the efforts that are being undertaken by the Russian Federation in its capacity as facilitator to continue to intensify the search for a peaceful settlement of the conflict, and encourages the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to that end, with the assistance of the Russian Federation as facilitator, and with the support of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe;

5. *Welcomes*, in this context, the initiative of the Secretary-General, as outlined in his report, to strengthen the role of the United Nations in the peace process;

6. *Calls upon* the parties, in particular the Abkhaz side, to achieve substantive progress without further delay towards a comprehensive political settlement, and further calls upon them to cooperate fully with the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Russian Federation as facilitator;

7. *Welcomes* the renewal of direct dialogue at a high level between the parties, calls upon them to intensify the search for a peaceful solution by further expanding their contacts, and requests the Secretary-General to make available all appropriate support if so requested by the parties;

8. *Reaffirms* the right of all refugees and displaced persons affected by the conflict to return to their homes in secure conditions in accordance with international law and as set out in the Quadripartite Agreement on Voluntary Return of Refugees and Displaced Persons of 4 April 1994,[173] condemns the continued obstruction of that return, and stresses the unacceptability of any linkage of the return of refugees and displaced persons with the question of the political status of Abkhazia, Georgia;

9. *Recalls* the conclusions of the Lisbon summit of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe regarding the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia,[174] and reaffirms the unacceptability of the demographic changes resulting from the conflict;

10. *Reiterates its condemnation* of killings, particularly those ethnically motivated, and other ethnically related acts of violence;

11. *Reiterates its demand* that the Abkhaz side accelerate significantly the process of voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons without delay or preconditions, in particular by accepting a timetable on the basis of that proposed by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and further demands that it guarantee the safety of spontaneous returnees already in the area and regularize their status in cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner and in accordance with the Quadripartite Agreement, in particular in the Gali region;

12. *Welcomes*, in this context, the holding of the meeting on 23 and 24 December 1996 in Gali on the resumption of the orderly repatriation of refugees and displaced persons, in particular to the Gali region, and calls upon the parties to continue these negotiations;

13. *Calls upon* the parties to ensure the full implementation of the Agreement on a Ceasefire and Separation of Forces signed in Moscow on 14 May 1994;[171]

14. *Condemns* the continued laying of mines, including new types of mines, in the Gali region, which has already

---

[172] Ibid., *Fifty-first Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1996*, document S/1996/874, annex.

[173] Ibid. *Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1994*, document S/1994/397.

[174] Ibid., *Fifty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1997*, document S/1997/57, annex.

caused several deaths and injuries among the civilian population and the peacekeepers and observers of the international community, and calls upon the parties to take all measures in their power to prevent the laying of mines and intensified activities by armed groups and to cooperate fully with the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia and the collective peacekeeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States in order to honour their commitments to ensure the safety and the freedom of movement of all personnel of the United Nations, the collective peacekeeping force and international humanitarian organizations;

15. *Urges* the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps in response to the threat posed by the laying of mines in order to improve security conditions so as to minimize the danger to Mission personnel and to create conditions for the effective performance of the mandate of the Mission;

16. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Mission for a new period terminating on 31 July 1997, subject to a review by the Council of the mandate of the Mission in the event of any changes that may be made in the mandate of the collective peacekeeping force;

17. *Expresses its full support* for the implementation of a concrete programme for the protection and promotion of human rights in Abkhazia, Georgia, notes, in this context, the opening on 10 December 1996 of the United Nations Human Rights Office in Abkhazia, Georgia, as part of the Mission, under the authority of the Head of Mission, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to pursue the necessary follow-up arrangements with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and to continue close cooperation with the Government of Georgia;

18. *Reiterates its encouragement* to States to contribute to the voluntary fund in support of the implementation of the Moscow Agreement and/or for humanitarian aspects, including demining, as specified by donors;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider the means of providing technical and financial assistance aimed at the reconstruction of the economy of Abkhazia, Georgia, following the successful outcome of the political negotiations;

20. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Council regularly informed and to submit a report after three months from the date of adoption of the present resolution on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, including on the operations of the Mission and to provide recommendations in that report on the nature of the United Nations presence, and in this context expresses its intention to conduct a thorough review of the operation at the end of its current mandate;

21. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3735th meeting.

Decisions

On 8 April 1997, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[175]

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 4 April 1997 concerning the command of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia and your intention to appoint Major-General Harun-Ar-Rashid, of Bangladesh, to succeed Major-General Per Källström, of Sweden, as Chief Military Observer of the Mission[176] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They agree with the intention expressed in the letter."

At its 3774th meeting, on 8 May 1997, the Council decided to invite the representative of Georgia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Georgia

"Report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1997/340)".[177]

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[178]

"The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General of 25 April 1997 concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia.[179] It has also taken note of the letter dated 1 April 1997 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General[180] and of the letter dated 28 April 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council .[181]

"The Council reiterates its full support for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia within its internationally recognized borders.

"The Council reaffirms its full support for a more active role for the United Nations, with the assistance of the Russian Federation as facilitator, aimed at achieving a comprehensive political settlement.

"The Council acknowledges the efforts in support of the peace process of the Secretary-General and his Special Envoy, with the assistance of the Russian Federation as facilitator, and of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General on Georgia, as mentioned in the report of the Secretary-General of 25 April 1997.

"In this context, the Council fully supports the proposals made by the Secretary-General in his report to strengthen the involvement of the United Nations in the peacemaking process. It fully supports, in particular, the intention of the Secretary-General to convene a meeting

[175] S/1997/292.

[176] S/1997/291.

[177] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1997.*

[178] S/PRST/1997/25.

[179] *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1997*, document S/1997/340.

[180] Ibid., document S/1997/268.

[181] Ibid., document S/1997/339.

with both sides to map out the areas where concrete political progress can be made. The Council encourages the Secretary-General to explore the idea of revitalizing the Coordinating Commission and establishing expert groups on questions of mutual interest.

"The Council welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to appoint a resident Special Representative, as a successor to his current Special Envoy for Georgia, and to strengthen the political element of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia.

"The Council further encourages the Secretary-General to take such steps as are necessary, in cooperation with the parties, in order to ensure a prompt and safe return of the refugees and displaced persons to their homes, with the assistance of all relevant international organizations. The Council takes note of the initiation of activities by the United Nations Human Rights Office in Abkhazia, Georgia.

"The Council continues to stress that the primary responsibility for reinvigorating the peace process rests upon the parties themselves. It welcomes the continuation of direct dialogue between the parties. The Council calls upon them, in particular the Abkhaz side, to intensify the search for a peaceful solution by further expanding their contacts, and requests the Secretary-General to make available all appropriate support if so requested by the parties. The Council notes the appeal of the Secretary-General to both parties to pursue the current discussions on the implementation of the decisions adopted by the Council of Heads of State of the Commonwealth of Independent States on 28 March 1997.[182]

"The Council remains deeply concerned at the continued deterioration of the security conditions in the Gali region, including acts of violence by armed groups, indiscriminate laying of mines and armed robbery, and the resulting deterioration of the safety and security of the local populations, of the refugees and displaced persons returning to the region, and of the personnel of the Mission and the collective peacekeeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States. The Council condemns the acts of violence which have led to the loss of life of members of the collective peacekeeping force. It welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to continue to make every effort to build upon the positive results recently achieved in order to improve the safety of the military observers and the operational effectiveness of the Mission.

"The Council reminds the parties of their obligation to ensure the safety and freedom of movement of the Mission and the collective peacekeeping force and, in particular, to prevent the laying of mines.

"The Council welcomes the good cooperation between the Mission and the collective peacekeeping force and their efforts to promote stabilization of the situation in the zone of conflict.

"The Council also welcomes the continued efforts by the United Nations agencies and humanitarian organizations to address the urgent needs of those suffering most from the consequences of the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia, in particular internally displaced persons, and encourages further contributions to that end. It also reiterates its encouragement to States to contribute to the voluntary fund in support of the implementation of the Agreement on a Ceasefire and Separation of Forces[171] and/or for humanitarian aspects, including demining, as specified by donors.

"The Council requests the Secretary-General to continue to keep it closely informed of the situation."

On 12 June 1997, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[183]

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 5 June 1997 concerning your decision to appoint Mr. Liviu Bota, of Romania, as your resident Special Representative for Georgia to succeed your current Special Envoy for Georgia, Mr. Edouard Brunner, of Switzerland, with effect from 1 July 1997[184] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter."

At its 3807th meeting, on 31 July 1997, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Georgia and Germany to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Georgia

"Report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1997/558 and Add.1)."[185]

Resolution 1124 (1997)
of 31 July 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions, reaffirming in particular resolution 1096 (1997) of 30 January 1997, and recalling the statement by its President of 8 May 1997,[178]

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 18 July 1997,[186]

Reiterating its full support for the more active role for the United Nations, with the assistance of the Russian Federation as facilitator, aimed at achieving a comprehensive political settlement,

Acknowledging the efforts in support of the peace process of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative, with the assistance of the Russian Federation as facilitator, as well as the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General on Georgia

[182] Ibid., document S/1997/268, annexes I and II.

[183] S/1997/450.

[184] S/1997/449.

[185] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1997.*

[186] Ibid., documents S/1997/558 and Add.1.

and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, as mentioned in the report,

Welcoming, in this context, the indication given in the report that prospects for progress in the peace process have improved, noting with deep concern the continued failure by the parties to resolve their differences, and underlining the necessity for the parties to intensify without delay their efforts to achieve an early and comprehensive political settlement of the conflict, including on the political status of Abkhazia within the State of Georgia, which fully respects the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia,

Reaffirming the necessity for the parties strictly to respect human rights, expressing its support for the efforts of the Secretary-General to find ways to improve their observance as an integral part of the work towards a comprehensive political settlement, and noting developments in the work of the United Nations Human Rights Office in Abkhazia, Georgia,

Commending the contribution that the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia and the collective peacekeeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States have made in stabilizing the situation in the zone of conflict, noting that the cooperation between the Mission and the collective peacekeeping force is good and has continued to develop, and stressing the importance of continued close cooperation and coordination between them in the performance of their respective mandates,

Deeply concerned at the continuing unstable and tense security conditions in the Gali region, characterized by acts of violence by armed groups, by armed robbery, and other common crime and, most seriously, by the laying of mines, including new types of mines, and deeply concerned also at the resulting lack of safety and security for the local populations, for the refugees and displaced persons returning to the region and for the personnel of the Mission and of the collective peacekeeping force,

Reminding the parties that the ability of the international community to assist them depends on their political will to resolve the conflict through dialogue and mutual accommodation, as well as their full cooperation with the Mission and the collective peacekeeping force, including the fulfilment of their obligations regarding the safety and freedom of movement of international personnel,

Taking note of the decision adopted by the Council of Heads of State of the Commonwealth of Independent States on 28 March 1997 [187] to expand the mandate of the collective peacekeeping force in the conflict zone in Abkhazia, Georgia, and to extend it until 31 July 1997, but noting with concern the uncertainty surrounding its extension beyond that date,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of 18 July 1997;[186]

2. *Reiterates its deep concern* at the continued deadlock in achieving a comprehensive settlement of the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia;

3. *Reaffirms its commitment* to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia, within its internationally recognized borders, and to the necessity of defining the status of Abkhazia in strict accordance with these principles, and underlines the unacceptability of any action by the Abkhaz leadership in contravention of these principles;

4. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative aimed at achieving a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict, including on the political status of Abkhazia within the State of Georgia, which fully respects the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia, and the efforts undertaken by the Russian Federation in its capacity as facilitator, in particular during the last round of talks between the parties held in Moscow in June 1997, to continue to intensify the search for a peaceful settlement of the conflict;

5. *Reaffirms its support* for the more active role for the United Nations in the peace process, encourages the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to that end, with the assistance of the Russian Federation as facilitator, and with the support of the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General on Georgia and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and welcomes in this context the holding of a high-level meeting on the conflict, in Geneva from 23 to 25 July 1997, under the aegis of the United Nations, to map out the areas where concrete political progress could be made;

6. *Takes note* of the addendum to the report of the Secretary-General, supports the intention of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to resume the meeting in September, and calls upon the Abkhaz side, in particular, to engage constructively at this resumed meeting;

7. *Stresses* that the primary responsibility for reinvigorating the peace process rests upon the parties themselves, calls upon them to achieve substantive progress without further delay towards a comprehensive political settlement, and further calls upon them to cooperate fully with the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General and his Special Representative, with the assistance of the Russian Federation as facilitator;

8. *Welcomes* the continuation of direct dialogue between the parties, calls upon them to intensify the search for a peaceful solution by further expanding their contacts, requests the Secretary-General to make available all appropriate support if so requested by the parties, and recalls the appeal of the Secretary-General to both parties to pursue the discussions on the implementation of the above-mentioned decision adopted by the Council of Heads of State of the Commonwealth of Independent States on 28 March 1997;[187]

9. *Recalls* the conclusions of the Lisbon summit of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe regarding the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia,[174] and reaffirms the unacceptability of the demographic changes resulting from the conflict;

10. *Reiterates its condemnation* of killings, particularly those ethnically motivated, and other ethnically related acts of violence;

---

[187] Ibid., *Supplement for April, May and June 1997*, document S/1997/268, annex I.

11. *Reaffirms* the right of all refugees and displaced persons affected by the conflict to return to their homes in secure conditions in accordance with international law and as set out in the Quadripartite Agreement on Voluntary Return of Refugees and Displaced Persons of 4 April 1994,[173] condemns the continued obstruction of that return, and stresses the unacceptability of any linkage of the return of refugees and displaced persons with the question of the political status of Abkhazia, Georgia;

12. *Reiterates its demand* that the Abkhaz side accelerate significantly the process of voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons without delay or preconditions, in particular by accepting a timetable on the basis of that proposed by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and further demands that it guarantee the safety of spontaneous returnees already in the area and regularize their status in cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner and in accordance with the Quadripartite Agreement, in particular in the Gali region;

13. *Calls upon* the parties to ensure the full implementation of the Agreement on a Ceasefire and Separation of Forces signed in Moscow on 14 May 1994;[171]

14. *Condemns* the continued laying of mines, including new types of mines, in the Gali region, which has already caused several deaths and injuries among the civilian population and the peacekeepers and observers of the international community, and calls upon the parties to take all measures in their power to prevent the laying of mines and intensified activities by armed groups and to cooperate fully with the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia and the collective peacekeeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States in order to honour their commitments to ensure the safety and the freedom of movement of all personnel of the United Nations, the collective peacekeeping force and international humanitarian organizations;

15. *Urges* the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary steps in response to the threat posed by the laying of mines in order to improve security conditions so as to minimize the danger to Mission personnel and to create conditions for the effective performance of the mandate of the Mission;

16. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Mission for a new period terminating on 31 January 1998 subject to a review by the Council of the mandate in the event of any changes that may be made in the mandate or in the presence of the collective peacekeeping force, and welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General, as mentioned in his report, to keep the Council informed of developments in this regard;

17. *Reiterates its full support* for the implementation of a concrete programme for the protection and promotion of human rights in Abkhazia, Georgia;

18. *Welcomes* the continued efforts by the United Nations agencies and humanitarian organizations to address the urgent needs of those suffering most from the consequences of the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia, in particular internally displaced persons, encourages further contributions to that end, and reiterates its encouragement to States to contribute to the voluntary fund in support of the implementation of the Moscow Agreement and/or for humanitarian aspects, including demining, as specified by donors;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider the means of providing technical and financial assistance aimed at the reconstruction of the economy of Abkhazia, Georgia, following the successful outcome of the political negotiations;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Council regularly informed, to report after three months from the date of adoption of the present resolution on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, including on the operations of the Mission, and to provide recommendations in that report on the nature of the United Nations presence, and in this context expresses its intention to conduct a thorough review of the operation at the end of its current mandate;

21. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3807th meeting.

Decisions

At its 3830th meeting, on 6 November 1997, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Georgia and Germany to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Georgia

"Report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia (S/1997/827)".[188]

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[189]

"The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General of 28 October 1997 concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia.[190]

"The Council regrets that, despite strenuous efforts to reactivate the peace process, there has been no visible progress on the key issues of the settlement – the future political status of Abkhazia and the permanent return of refugees and displaced persons.

"The Council attaches particular importance to the more active role for the United Nations in the peace process, and encourages the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to that end, with the assistance of the Russian Federation as facilitator, and with the support of the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General on Georgia and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. The Council calls upon the parties to cooperate fully with these efforts.

---

[188] Ibid., *Supplement for October, November and December 1997.*

[189] S/PRST/1997/50.

[190] *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1997*, documents S/1997/827 and Add.1.

"In this context, the Council regrets that the adjourned high-level meeting on the conflict, held in Geneva under the aegis of the United Nations, did not resume in October as initially planned. It welcomes the intention of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to resume this meeting on 17 November to map out the areas where concrete political progress could be made, to take forward discussion of social and economic issues in support of a comprehensive settlement of the conflict, and to address the issue of the return of refugees. The Council calls upon all concerned to do their utmost for the resumption of this meeting with the constructive engagement in particular of the Abkhaz side.

"The Council commends the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative aimed at achieving a comprehensive settlement of the conflict, including on the political status of Abkhazia within the State of Georgia, which respects fully the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Georgia, and the efforts undertaken by the Russian Federation as facilitator, in particular the initiative put forward by the President of the Russian Federation on 1 August 1997 and the Georgian-Abkhaz negotiations held in Sukhumi on 9 and 10 September with the participation of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General. The Council welcomes the meeting of the President of Georgia and Mr. Vladislav Ardzinba in Tbilisi on 14 August 1997, facilitated by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, and the continuation of direct dialogue between the parties, and calls upon them to intensify the search for a peaceful solution by further expanding their contacts.

"The Council further encourages the Secretary-General to take such steps as are necessary, in cooperation with the parties, to ensure a prompt and safe return of the refugees and displaced persons to their homes, with the assistance of all relevant international organizations.

"The Council welcomes the decision of the Council of Heads of State of the Commonwealth of Independent States mentioned in the report of the Secretary-General[191] to extend the mandate of the collective peacekeeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States until 31 January 1998.

"The Council welcomes the good cooperation between the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia and the collective peacekeeping force and their efforts to promote stabilization of the situation in the zone of conflict. The Council calls upon the parties to cooperate fully with the Mission and the peacekeeping force.

"The Council expresses concern at the continuing violations of the Agreement on a Ceasefire and Separation of Forces signed in Moscow on 14 May 1994[171] and calls upon the parties to ensure the full implementation of this agreement.

"The Council remains deeply concerned at the continuing unstable and tense security conditions in the Gali and Zugdidi sectors and in the Kodori valley. The Council strongly condemns the kidnapping of personnel of the Mission and the collective peacekeeping force.

"The Council also condemns the continued laying of mines, including more sophisticated types of mines, which has already caused several deaths and injuries among the civilian population and the peacekeepers and observers of the international community. It calls upon the parties to take all measures in their power to prevent the laying of mines and intensified activities by armed groups and to cooperate fully with the Mission and the collective peacekeeping force in order to honour their commitments to ensure the safety and the freedom of movement of all personnel of the United Nations, the collective peacekeeping force and international humanitarian organizations.

"The Council supports the additional measures envisaged by the Secretary-General in the report to improve the safety of Mission personnel and to create conditions for the effective performance of the mandate of the Mission.

"The Council welcomes the continued efforts by the United Nations agencies and humanitarian organizations to address the urgent needs of those suffering most from the consequences of the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia, in particular internally displaced persons, encourages further contributions to that end, and reiterates its encouragement to States to contribute to the voluntary fund in support of the implementation of the Moscow Agreement and/or for humanitarian aspects, including demining, as specified by donors.

"The Council reminds the parties that the ability of the international community to assist them depends on their political will to resolve the conflict through dialogue and mutual accommodation."

---

[191] Ibid., para. 21.

THE SITUATION IN ANGOLA

[*Resolutions or decisions on this question have been adopted by the Security Council every year since 1992.*]

Decisions

At its 3736th meeting, on 30 January 1997, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Angola to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Angola".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[192]

"The Security Council expresses its deep concern at the delay in the formation of a Government of Unity and National Reconciliation as a result of the failure of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to meet the timetable established by the Joint Commission in the context of the Lusaka Protocol.[193]

"The Council also notes with concern the slow pace of implementation of the remaining military aspects of the peace process, in particular, the demobilization and integration of soldiers of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola into the Angolan Armed Forces.

"The Council takes note of the conclusions of the meeting of the Joint Commission on 23 January 1997, according to which the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola agreed to postpone the inauguration of the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation beyond 25 January 1997, the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola agreed to ensure that all of its National Assembly deputies and its designated members of the future Government of Unity and National Reconciliation would be in Luanda on 12 February 1997 and the Government of Angola agreed to set a date for the inauguration of the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation immediately following the arrival of the deputies of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola.

"The Council calls upon the parties to implement this agreement strictly and to form the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation without any linkages and without further delay. Failure to implement this agreement could jeopardize the peace process and lead the Council to consider appropriate measures, as indicated in relevant Council resolutions, against those responsible for the delays.

"The Council emphasizes that the ultimate responsibility for restoring peace rests with the Angolans themselves. The Council reminds the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola and the Government of Angola that the international community can only provide assistance if progress is achieved in the peace process and that it will consider a United Nations presence in Angola after the expiration of the mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission III in this context.

"The Council expresses its appreciation to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the three observer countries for their efforts to assist the parties in Angola in advancing the peace process.

"The Council will continue to monitor closely the implementation of the agreement of the Joint Commission

.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter."

At its 3743rd meeting, on 27 February 1997, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria, Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, the Netherlands, South Africa and Tunisia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Angola

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM III) (S/1997/115)".[194]

Resolution 1098 (1997) of 27 February 1997

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Recalling the statement by its President of 30 January 1997,[192]

Reaffirming its commitment to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

Reiterating the importance it attaches to full implementation by the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola of the "Acordos de Paz",[195] the Lusaka Protocol[193] and the relevant Security Council resolutions,

Deeply concerned at the second delay in the formation of the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation, as a result of the failure of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to meet the timetable established by the Joint Commission, in the context of the Lusaka Protocol,

Concerned at the continued delay in the implementation of the remaining political and military aspects of the peace

---

[192] S/PRST/1997/3.

[193] *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1994*, document S/1994/1441.

[194] Ibid., *Fifty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1997*.

[195] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/22609.

process, including the selection and incorporation of soldiers of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola into the Angolan Armed Forces, and demobilization,

Stressing that it is imperative for the parties, in particular the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola, to take urgent and decisive steps to fulfil their commitments in order to ensure the continued involvement of the international community in the peace process in Angola,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 7 February 1997,[190]

1. *Welcomes* the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General of 7 February 1997;[190]

2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission III until 31 March 1997;

3. *Urges* the Government of Angola and in particular the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to solve the remaining military and other issues and to establish, without further delay, the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report by 20 March 1997 on the status of the formation of this Government;

4. *Expresses its readiness*, in the light of the report referred to in paragraph 3 above, to consider the imposition of measures, including those specifically mentioned in paragraph 26 of resolution 864 (1993) of 15 September 1993;

5. *Stresses* that the good offices, mediation, and verification functions of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the Joint Commission, remain essential for the successful completion of the Angolan peace process;

6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3743rd meeting.

Decisions

At its 3755th meeting, on 21 March 1997, the Security Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation in Angola

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM III) (S/1997/239)".[194]

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[197]

"The Security Council takes note of the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1997[198] and once again expresses its deep concern that the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation has not yet been established, owing primarily to the failure of the União Nacional para a Independencia Total de Angola to send all of its officials to Luanda as previously agreed. The Council reminds the União para a Independencia Total de Angola of its obligations in accordance with the provisions of the Lusaka Protocol[193] and subsequent agreements between the two parties.

"The Council expresses its full support for the Secretary-General in his mission to Angola to assess the situation and impress upon the parties the need to establish the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation without any further delay. It calls upon the parties, in particular the União para a Independência Total de Angola, to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General, his Special Representative, and the Observer States and to use the occasion of the visit of the Secretary-General to install the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation.

"The Council remains actively seized of the matter and recalls that, in accordance with resolution 1098 (1997) of 27 February 1997, it will consider the imposition of measures, including those specifically mentioned in paragraph 26 of resolution 864 (1993) of 15 September 1993, against the party responsible for the failure to form the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation. The Council, following the next report of the Secretary-General, will also consider the role of the United Nations in Angola after the expiration of the current mandate of United Nations Angola Verification Mission III on 31 March 1997 on the basis of the progress made by the parties to full implementation of their commitments under the 'Acordos de Paz'[195] and the Lusaka Protocol, as well as their obligations under the relevant Council resolutions."

At its 3759th meeting, on 31 March 1997, the Council decided to invite the representative of Angola to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Angola

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM III) (S/1997/248)".[194]

Resolution 1102 (1997) of 31 March 1997

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Recalling the statements by its President of 30 January[196] and 21 March 1997,[197]

Reaffirming its commitment to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

Reiterating the importance it attaches to full implementation by the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola of the "Acordos de Paz",[195] the Lusaka Protocol[193] and the relevant Security Council resolutions,

---

[190] Ibid., *Fifty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1997*, document S/1997/115.

[197] S/PRST/1997/17.

[198] *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement of January, February and March 1997*, document S/1997/239.

Stressing that it is imperative for the parties to take urgent and decisive steps to fulfil their commitments in order to ensure the continued involvement of the international community in the peace process in Angola,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 25 March 1997,[199]

1. *Commends* the efforts of the Secretary-General during his recent visit to Angola to move the peace process forward;

2. *Welcomes* the arrival in Luanda, although after considerable delay in the implementation of the provisions of the Lusaka Protocol,[193] of the deputies of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola and officials of the future Government of Unity and National Reconciliation, in accordance with subsequent agreements between the two parties;

3. *Welcomes also* the decision by the Government of Angola, as announced by the Joint Commission, to install the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation on 11 April 1997;

4. *Calls upon* both parties to form the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation on that date;

5. *Also calls upon* both parties to remove all remaining obstacles to the peace process and to implement without further delay the remaining military and political aspects of the peace process, in particular the incorporation of soldiers of the União para a Independência Total de Angola into the Angolan Armed Forces, demobilization, and normalization of State administration throughout the national territory;

6. *Decides* to extend the mandate of United Nations Angola Verification Mission III until 16 April 1997, and requests the Secretary-General to report by 14 April 1997 on the status of the installation of the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation;

7. *Also decides* that, in accordance with resolution 1098 (1997) of 27 February 1997, it remains ready to consider the imposition of measures, including those specifically mentioned in paragraph 26 of resolution 864 (1993) of 15 September 1993, if the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation is not installed by 11 April 1997;

8. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3759th meeting.

Decisions

At its 3767th meeting, on 16 April 1997, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Angola, Argentina, Brazil, Cameroon, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, the Netherlands, Peru, Qatar, South Africa, Uruguay and Zimbabwe to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Angola

"Progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM III) (S/1997/304)".[200]

At its 3769th meeting, on 16 April 1997, the Council decided to invite, in addition to those representatives invited at the 3767th meeting, the representative of Botswana to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item discussed at the 3767th meeting.

Resolution 1106 (1997) of 16 April 1997

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent resolutions,

Reaffirming its commitment to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

Reiterating the importance it attaches to full implementation by the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independencia Total de Angola of the "Acordos de Paz",[193] the Lusaka Protocol[193] and the relevant Security Council resolutions,

Expressing its satisfaction with the recent progress in the peace process, including the approval by the Angolan National Assembly of the special status for the leader of the União para a Independência Total de Angola as the Leader of the Largest Opposition Party and the seating of the deputies of the União para a Independência Total de Angola in the National Assembly on 9 April 1997,

Reiterating that the ultimate responsibility for the completion of the peace process rests with the Angolans themselves,

Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General of 7 February[196] and 14 April 1997,[201]

1. *Warmly welcomes* the inauguration on 11 April 1997 of the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation;

2. *Strongly urges* the parties, acting through the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation and with the continued support of the Joint Commission, to complete without delay the remaining military aspects of the peace process, including the incorporation of soldiers of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola into the Angolan Armed Forces, and demobilization, and the selection and incorporation of personnel of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola into the Angolan National Police, as well as to move ahead with the political tasks, in particular the normalization of State administration throughout the national territory; in this context, considers that a meeting between the President of Angola and the leader of the União para a Independência Total de Angola within the territory of Angola would contribute to this process of national reconciliation, and expresses the hope that such a meeting will take place;

---

[199] Ibid., document S/1997/248.

[200] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1997*.

[201] Ibid., document S/1997/304.

3. *Welcomes* the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General of 14 April 1997;[201]

4. *Decides* to extend the mandate of United Nations Angola Verification Mission III until 30 June 1997 to assist in the implementation of these remaining tasks, with the understanding that the Mission will begin, as appropriate, to proceed with the transition towards an observer mission as described in section VII of the report of the Secretary-General of 7 February 1997,[196] using resources already provided or allocated to the Mission for the period ending 30 June 1997;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to complete the withdrawal of military units of the Mission as scheduled, taking into account progress in the remaining relevant aspects of the peace process;

6. *Expresses its intention* to consider the establishment of a follow-on United Nations presence, bearing in mind the reports of the Secretary-General of 7 February and 14 April 1997, which would succeed the Mission, and requests the Secretary-General to submit for its consideration, no later than 6 June 1997, a report containing his recommendations regarding the structure, specific goals and cost implications of such a mission;

7. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3769th meeting.

Decision

At its 3795th meeting, on 30 June 1997, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Angola, Argentina, Brazil, Lesotho, Mauritius, Mozambique, the Netherlands, Zambia and Zimbabwe to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Angola

"Progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM III) (S/1997/438 and Add.1)".[200]

Resolution 1118 (1997) of 30 June 1997

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent resolutions,

Reaffirming also its commitment to the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

Recognizing the successful contribution of United Nations Angola Verification Mission III to the restoration of peace and the process of national reconciliation on the basis of the "Acordos de Paz",[195] the Lusaka Protocol[193] and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Recognizing also that the formation of the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation provides a strong basis for the process of national reconciliation,

Emphasizing the need for the Government of Angola and the União Nacional para a Independencia Total de Angola to implement without further delay the remaining political and military tasks of the peace process,

Expressing its concern about the recent increase in tensions, especially in the northeastern provinces, and the attacks by the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola on Mission posts and personnel,

Reiterating that the ultimate responsibility for the completion of the peace process rests with the Angolan people themselves,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 5 June 1997,[202]

1. *Welcomes* the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General;[202]

2. *Decides* to establish, as of 1 July 1997, the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola with the objectives, mandate, and organizational structure recommended by the Secretary-General in section VII of his report;

3. *Also decides*, with the expectation of full completion of the mission by 1 February 1998, that the initial mandate of the Observer Mission will extend until 31 October 1997, and requests the Secretary-General to report on the situation by 15 August 1997;

4. *Further decides* that the Observer Mission will assume responsibility for all components and assets of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission III remaining in Angola, including formed military units, to deploy as appropriate until they are withdrawn;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take into account the situation on the ground and progress in completing the remaining relevant aspects of the peace process in implementing the scheduled withdrawal of United Nations military units and to report thereon in the context of the review requested in paragraph 3 above;

6. *Calls upon* the Government of Angola to apply *mutatis mutandis* to the Observer Mission and its members the agreement concluded on 3 May 1995 between the United Nations and the Government of Angola on the status of the United Nations peacekeeping operation in Angola and requests the Secretary-General to confirm urgently that this has been done;

7. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Secretary-General that the Special Representative continue to chair the Joint Commission, as established under the Lusaka Protocol,[193] which has proved to be a vital conflict resolution and implementation mechanism;

8. *Calls upon* the Government of Angola and in particular União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to cooperate fully with the Observer Mission and to ensure the freedom of movement and the safety of its personnel;

[202] Ibid., documents S/1997/438 and Add.1.

9. *Strongly urges* the Government of Angola and in particular the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to complete the remaining political aspects of the peace process, including the normalization of State administration throughout the national territory according to a timetable and procedures agreed upon by both parties within the context of the Joint Commission, the transformation of the radio station of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola into a non-partisan broadcasting facility, and the transformation of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola into a political party;

10. *Also strongly urges* the Government of Angola and in particular the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to complete without delay the remaining military aspects of the peace process, including the registration and demobilization of all remaining military elements, the elimination of all obstacles to the free circulation of people and goods and the disarmament of the civilian population;

11. *Appeals in the strongest terms* to both parties to refrain from any use of force which could obstruct the full implementation of the peace process;

12. *Calls upon* the Government of Angola to notify the Observer Mission of any troop movements, in accordance with the provisions of the Lusaka Protocol;

13. *Demands* that the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola provide to the Joint Commission without delay complete information regarding all armed personnel under its control, including the security detachment of the Leader of the Largest Opposition Party, the so-called "mining police", armed personnel of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola returning from outside the national boundaries, and any of its other armed personnel not previously reported to the United Nations, in order for them to be verified, disarmed and demobilized in accordance with the Lusaka Protocol and agreements between the parties in the context of the Joint Commission;

14. *Expresses the hope* that the issues now delaying the full implementation of the Lusaka Protocol may be resolved through a meeting, within the national territory, between the President of Angola and the Leader of the Largest Opposition Party;

15. *Urges* the international community to provide assistance to facilitate the demobilization and social reintegration of ex-combatants, the resettlement of displaced persons and the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Angolan national economy in order to consolidate the gains in the peace process;

16. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the United Nations Angola Verification Mission III personnel for assisting the parties in Angola in implementing the peace process;

17. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3795th meeting.

Decisions

At its 3803rd meeting, on 23 July 1997, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Angola to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Angola".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[203]

"The Security Council expresses its deep concern at recent destabilizing actions in Angola, in particular the failure of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to comply with resolution 1118 (1997) of 30 June 1997 and its continued efforts to restore its military capabilities. The Council considers the information submitted by the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to the Joint Commission on 21 July 1997 with regard to the strength of its armed forces, the extension of state administration and the activities of its radio station *Vorgan* to be neither complete nor credible.

"The Council condemns the mistreatment of the personnel of the United Nations and international humanitarian organizations in areas under the control of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola, as well as the harassment of personnel of the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola in the exercise of their functions. Those actions by the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola are unacceptable and contrary to its commitments under the Lusaka Protocol[193] and to Council resolutions. In this regard, the Council fully supports the joint statement by the Observer Mission and the representatives of the three Observer States issued on 14 July 1997.

"The Council notes with concern that the increasing tension in the northern part of the country is rapidly spreading to the central and southern provinces, with very dangerous implications for the implementation of the remaining tasks of the peace process, including those referred to in Council resolution 1118 (1997). The Council calls upon both parties to refrain from any use of force, in accordance with their commitments under the Lusaka Protocol.

"The Council also calls upon both parties to continue to work closely with the Joint Commission, and in particular the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola, to cooperate fully with the Observer Mission and to ensure the freedom of movement and the safety of its personnel, as well as of international humanitarian organizations.

"The Council reiterates its belief that the long-awaited meeting within the territory of Angola between the President of Angola and the leader of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola could contribute greatly to the reduction of tension and to the process of national reconciliation.

[203] S/PRST/1997/39.

"The Council notes with concern reports from the Observer Mission that unauthorized aircraft have landed in territory under the control of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola . In this context, the Council calls upon all States to comply fully with paragraph 19 of resolution 864 (1993) of 15 September 1993.

"The Council reaffirms its readiness to consider the imposition of measures, *inter alia*, those specifically mentioned in paragraph 26 of resolution 864 (1993), unless the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola takes irreversible and concrete steps immediately to fulfil its obligations under the Lusaka Protocol. These steps should include demilitarization of all its forces, transformation of its radio station *Vorgan* into a non-partisan broadcasting facility and full cooperation in the process of the normalization of state administration throughout Angola. The Council requests the Secretary-General to keep it fully informed on the implementation of those tasks and to assess their fulfilment by the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola in his report to be submitted by 15 August 1997 in accordance with resolution 1118 (1997).

"The Council will continue to monitor closely the situation in Angola and will remain seized of the matter."

At its 3814th meeting, on 28 August 1997, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Angola, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Guinea, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Angola

"Progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA) (S/1997/640)".[204]

Resolution 1127 (1997) of 28 August 1997

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent resolutions,

Recalling the statement by its President of 23 July 1997,[203] in which the Council expressed its readiness to consider the imposition of measures on the União para a Independencia Total de Angola , *inter alia*, those specifically mentioned in paragraph 26 of resolution 864 (1993) of 15 September 1993,

Emphasizing the urgent need for the Government of Angola and in particular the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to complete without further delay the implementation of their obligations under the "Acordos de Paz",[195] the Lusaka Protocol[193] and the relevant Security Council resolutions,

Expressing its grave concern at the serious difficulties in the peace process, which are mainly the result of delays by the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola in the implementation of its obligations under the Lusaka Protocol,

Expressing its firm commitment to preserve the unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 13 August 1997,[205]

Strongly deploring the failure by the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to comply with its obligations under the "Acordos de Paz", the Lusaka Protocol and with relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 1118 (1997) of 30 June 1997,

A

1. *Demands* that the Government of Angola and in particular the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola complete fully and without further delay the remaining aspects of the peace process and refrain from any action which might lead to renewed hostilities;

2. *Demands also* that the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola implement immediately its obligations under the Lusaka Protocol,[193] including demilitarization of all its forces, transformation of its radio station *Vorgan* into a non-partisan broadcasting facility and full cooperation in the process of the normalization of State administration throughout Angola;

3. *Demands further* that the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola provide immediately to the Joint Commission, as established under the Lusaka Protocol, accurate and complete information with regard to the strength of all armed personnel under its control, including the security detachment of its leader , the so-called "mining police", its armed personnel returning from outside the national boundaries, and any of its other armed personnel, not previously reported to the United Nations, in order for them to be verified, disarmed and demobilized in accordance with the Lusaka Protocol and agreements between the parties in the context of the Joint Commission, and condemns any attempts by the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to restore its military capabilities;

B

Determining that the resulting situation in Angola constitutes a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

4. *Decides* that all States shall take the necessary measures:

(*a*) To prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of all senior officials of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola and of adult members of their immediate families, as designated in accordance with paragraph 11 (*a*) below, except those officials necessary for the full functioning of the Government of Unity and National

[204] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1997*.

[205] Ibid., document S/1997/640.

Reconciliation, the National Assembly, or the Joint Commission, provided that nothing in the present paragraph shall oblige a State to refuse entry into its territory to its own nationals;

(*b*) To suspend or cancel all travel documents, visas or residence permits issued to senior officials and adult members of their immediate families of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola , as designated in accordance with paragraph 11 (*a*) below, with the exceptions referred to in subparagraph (*a*) above;

(*c*) To require the immediate and complete closure of all offices of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola in their territories;

(*d*) With a view to prohibiting flights of aircraft by or for the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola, the supply of any aircraft or aircraft components to the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola and the insurance, engineering and servicing of aircraft of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola,

(i) To deny permission to any aircraft to take off from, land in, or overfly their territories if it has taken off from or is destined to land at a place in the territory of Angola other than one on a list supplied by the Government of Angola to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993), which shall notify Member States;

(ii) To prohibit, by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft, the supply of or making available in any form, any aircraft or aircraft components to the territory of Angola other than through named points of entry on a list to be supplied by the Government of Angola to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993), which shall notify Member States;

(iii) To prohibit, by their nationals or from their territories, the provision of engineering and maintenance servicing, the certification of airworthiness, the payment of new claims against existing insurance contracts, or the provision or renewal of direct insurance with respect to any aircraft registered in Angola other than those on a list to be provided by the Government of Angola to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993), which shall notify Member States, or with respect to any aircraft which entered the territory of Angola other than through a point of entry included in the list referred to in subparagraph (*d*) (i) above;

5. *Also decides* that the measures set out in paragraph 4 above shall not apply to cases of medical emergency or to flights of aircraft carrying food, medicine, or supplies for essential humanitarian needs, as approved in advance by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993);

6. *Urges* all States and international and regional organizations to stop travel by their officials and official delegations to the central headquarters of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola, except for the purposes of travel to promote the peace process and humanitarian assistance;

7. *Decides* that the provisions of paragraph 4 above shall come into force without any further notice at 0001 eastern standard time on 30 September 1997, unless the Security Council decides, on the basis of a report by the Secretary-General, that the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola has taken concrete and irreversible steps to comply with all the obligations set out in paragraphs 2 and 3 above;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit by 20 October 1997, and every ninety days thereafter, a report on the compliance of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola with all the obligations set out in paragraphs 2 and 3 above, and expresses its readiness to review the measures set out in paragraph 4 above if the Secretary-General reports at any time that the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola has fully complied with these obligations;

9. *Expresses its readiness* to consider the imposition of additional measures, such as trade and financial restrictions, if the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola does not comply fully with its obligations under the Lusaka Protocol and all relevant Security Council resolutions;

10. *Calls upon* all States and all international and regional organizations to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or any contract entered into or any licence or permit granted prior to the date of adoption of the present resolution, and also calls upon all States to comply strictly with the measures imposed in paragraphs 19, 20 and 21 of resolution 864 (1993);

11. *Requests* the Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993):

(*a*) To draw up guidelines expeditiously for the implementation of paragraph 4 of the present resolution, including the designation of officials and of adult members of their immediate families whose entry or transit is to be prevented and whose travel documents, visas or residence permits are to be suspended or cancelled in accordance with paragraphs 4 (*a*) and (*b*) above;

(*b*) To give favourable consideration to, and decide upon, requests for the exceptions set out in paragraph 5 above;

(*c*) To report to the Council by 15 November 1997 regarding the actions taken by States to implement the measures set out in paragraph 4 above;

12. *Requests* Member States having information on flights prohibited in paragraph 4 (*d*) above to provide this information to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) for distribution to Member States;

13. *Also requests* Member States to provide to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) information on the measures they have adopted to implement the provisions of paragraph 4 above no later than 1 November 1997,

C

14. *Demands* that the Government of Angola and in particular the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola cooperate fully with the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola, stop restricting the verification activities of the Observer Mission, refrain from laying new mines, and ensure the freedom of movement and especially the safety of the Mission and other international personnel;

15. *Reiterates its call* upon the Government of Angola to notify the Observer Mission of any troop movements, in accordance with the provisions of the Lusaka Protocol;

16. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Secretary-General in his report of 13 August 1997[205] to postpone the withdrawal of the United Nations military units from Angola until the end of October 1997, with the understanding that the plan is for the drawdown to be completed in November 1997, taking into account the situation on the ground and progress in completing the remaining relevant aspects of the peace process, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon no later than 20 October 1997, including on the schedule for the resumed withdrawal of military personnel;

17. *Reiterates its belief* that the long-awaited meeting within the territory of Angola between the President of Angola and the leader of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola could contribute greatly to the reduction of tensions, to the process of national reconciliation and to the achievement of the goals of the peace process as a whole;

18. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the personnel of the Observer Mission for assisting the parties in Angola in implementing the peace process;

19. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3814th meeting.

Decision

At its 3820th meeting, on 29 September 1997, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Angola to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Angola".

Resolution 1130 (1997) of 29 September 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent resolutions, in particular resolution 1127 (1997) of 28 August 1997,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 24 September 1997,[206] and subsequent information on steps taken by the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Stresses* the need for the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to comply fully with all the obligations set out in resolution 1127 (1997);

2. *Decides* that the coming into force of the measures specified in paragraph 4 of resolution 1127 (1997) shall be postponed until 0001 eastern standard time on 30 October 1997;

3. *Affirms its readiness* to review the imposition of the measures referred to in paragraph 2 above and to consider the imposition of additional measures in accordance with paragraphs 8 and 9 of resolution 1127 (1997);

4. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3820th meeting.

Decision

At its 3827th meeting, on 29 October 1997, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Angola and Brazil to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Angola

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (S/1997/807)."[207]

Resolution 1135 (1997) of 29 October 1997

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent resolutions,

Expressing its firm commitment to preserve the unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola,

Stressing the urgent need for the Government of Angola and in particular the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to complete without further delay the implementation of their obligations under the "Acordos de Paz",[195] the Lusaka Protocol[197] and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 17 October 1997,[208]

Expressing its deep concern at the lack of significant progress in the peace process in Angola since the report of the Secretary-General of 24 September 1997,[206]

Strongly deploring the failure by the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola to comply fully with its obligations under the "Acordos de Paz" and the Lusaka

[205] Ibid., document S/1997/741.

[207] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1997.*

[208] Ibid., document S/1997/807.

Protocol and with relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 1127 (1997) of 28 August 1997,

Recognizing the important role of the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola at this critical stage of the peace process,

A

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola until 30 January 1998, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report and recommendations no later than 13 January 1998 on the United Nations presence in Angola after 30 January 1998;

2. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Secretary-General in his report of 17 October 1997[208] to postpone the withdrawal of formed military units of the United Nations until the end of November 1997 according to the plan outlined in paragraph 15 of the report, and requests the Secretary-General to report no later than 8 December 1997 on the schedule for the resumed withdrawal of military personnel, taking into account the situation on the ground;

B

3. *Demands* that the Government of Angola and in particular the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola complete fully and without further delay the remaining aspects of the peace process and refrain from any action which might lead to renewed hostilities;

4. *Demands also* that the Government of Angola and in particular the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola cooperate fully with the Observer Mission, including by providing full access for its verification activities, and reiterates its call on the Government of Angola to notify the Mission in a timely manner of its troop movements, in accordance with the provisions of the Lusaka Protocol[193] and established procedures;

Determining that the present situation constitutes a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

5. *Demands* that the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola comply immediately and without any conditions with the obligations set out in resolution 1127 (1997), including full cooperation in the normalization of State administration throughout Angola, including in Andulo and Bailundo;

6. *Notes* that the measures specified in paragraph 4 of resolution 1127 (1997) come into force on 0001 eastern standard time on 30 October 1997 in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 1130 (1997) of 29 September 1997, and reaffirms its readiness to review those measures or to consider the imposition of additional measures in accordance with paragraphs 8 and 9 of resolution 1127 (1997);

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in lieu of the reports referred to in paragraph 8 of resolution 1127 (1997), to report by 8 December 1997, and every ninety days thereafter, on the compliance of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola with all the obligations set out in paragraph 5 above;

8. *Requests* Member States to provide to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) information on the measures they have adopted to implement the measures specified in paragraph 4 of resolution 1127 (1997) no later than 1 December 1997;

9. *Requests* the Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) to report to the Council by 15 December 1997 regarding the actions taken by Member States to implement the measures specified in paragraph 4 of resolution 1127 (1997);

C

10. *Reiterates its belief* that a meeting in Angola between the President of the Republic of Angola and the leader of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola could facilitate the process of peace and national reconciliation;

11. *Urges* the international community to provide assistance to facilitate the demobilization and social reintegration of ex-combatants, demining, the resettlement of displaced persons and the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Angolan economy in order to consolidate the gains in the peace process;

12. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the personnel of the Observer Mission for assisting the parties in Angola in implementing the peace process;

13. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3827th meeting.

THE SITUATION IN SOMALIA

[Resolutions or decisions on this question have been adopted by the Security Council every year since 1992.]

Decisions

At its 3742nd meeting, on 27 February 1997, the Security Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation in Somalia

"Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Somalia (S/1997/135)".[209]

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[210]

"The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General of 17 February 1997 on the situation in Somalia.[211]

"The Council reaffirms its commitment to a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the situation in Somalia, bearing in mind respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Somalia, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations. It reiterates that full responsibility for achieving national reconciliation and for restoring peace rests with the Somali people.

"The Council expresses its full support for the efforts of regional and other interested States, as well as those of international and regional organizations, particularly the Organization of African Unity, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development and the League of Arab States, to promote a direct political dialogue and facilitate a broad-based political settlement in Somalia.

"The Council calls upon all Somali factions to cease immediately all hostilities and to cooperate with the regional and other efforts for peace and national reconciliation in Somalia, including the initiatives taken at Sodere, Ethiopia,[212] and at Nairobi, Kenya.[213]

"The Council encourages all States to contribute generously to the appeals of the United Nations to ensure continued relief and rehabilitation efforts in Somalia, including those aimed at strengthening civil society. It also encourages States to contribute to regional mediation efforts for Somalia.

"The Council reiterates its call upon all States to fulfil their obligations to implement the embargo imposed by resolution 733 (1992) on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia. In this context, it calls upon all States to refrain from any actions that might exacerbate the situation in Somalia.

"The Council again expresses its appreciation to all United Nations agencies and other organizations and individuals carrying out humanitarian activities in Somalia. It calls upon the Somali factions to ensure the safety and freedom of movement of all humanitarian personnel and to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian relief to the Somali people, including through the opening of the airport and harbour of Mogadishu.

"The Council encourages the Secretary-General to continue his consultations with the Somali parties, regional States and organizations on the role the United Nations can play in supporting the peace efforts, including on specific options contained in his report.[214] It requests the Secretary-General to continue monitoring the situation in Somalia and to report to it in an appropriate manner on those consultations and developments in the situation generally.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter."

At its 3770th meeting, on 23 April 1997, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Ethiopia, Italy, Kuwait, the Netherlands and Tunisia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Somalia".

On 30 September 1997, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[215]

"I have the honour to express the appreciation of the members of the Security Council for your report of 16 September 1997 on the situation in Somalia,[216] which was submitted following the visit to the region of your Special Envoy, Mr. Ismat Kittani.

"The members of the Council support a more active role of the United Nations in coordinating international mediation efforts in Somalia and they agree with your decision, as contained in paragraph 36 (*b*) of your report, to strengthen the staff of the United Nations Political Office for Somalia."

At its 3845th meeting, on 23 December 1997, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation in Somalia".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[218]

---

[209] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1997.*

[210] S/PRST/1997/8.

[211] *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1997*, document S/1997/135.

[212] Ibid., document S/1997/17, annex.

[213] Ibid., document S/1997/135, annex I.

[214] S/1997/756.

[215] *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1997*, document S/1997/715.

[216] S/PRST/1997/57.

"The Security Council has considered the situation in Somalia, including the recent developments in the political, military and humanitarian fields.

"The Council reaffirms its commitment to a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the crisis in Somalia, bearing in mind respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Somalia, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. In this context, it stresses that the responsibility for achieving genuine national reconciliation and peace rests with the Somali people themselves.

"The Council expresses its full support for the efforts of regional and other interested States, as well as those of international and regional organizations, particularly the Organization of African Unity, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, the League of Arab States, the European Union and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, to promote a direct political dialogue and facilitate the emergence of a broad-based central Government in Somalia.

"The Council welcomes the outcome of meetings between the Somali leaders in Cairo, which concluded on 22 December 1997, in particular their decision to adopt a federal system with regional autonomy and their agreement to form a transitional government of national unity and to hold an inclusive conference of national reconciliation in Baidoa through which a presidential council and a Prime Minister will be elected. It also welcomes the signing of the Cairo Declaration on Somalia[217] and other important agreements attached thereto, particularly on the creation of an elected Constituent Assembly, the establishment of an independent judicial system and the preparation of a transitional charter. The Council calls upon all Somali leaders to contribute positively to the current momentum for peace and reconciliation created by the significant progress achieved in Cairo, and by the other previous initiatives of Sodere, Nairobi and Sanaa, through the widest possible participation in the planned conference, and to cease immediately all acts of violence and to observe the ceasefire.

"The Council urges all States to contribute generously to the appeals of the United Nations to ensure continued relief and rehabilitation efforts in all regions of Somalia, including those aimed at strengthening civil society. It also stresses the urgent need to address the humanitarian situation in those areas affected by the recent floods.

"The Council reiterates its call upon all States to fulfil their obligations to implement the embargo imposed by resolution 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992 on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia. In this context, it calls upon all States to refrain from any actions which might exacerbate the situation in Somalia.

"The Council also expresses its support for the efforts exerted by the Secretary-General aimed at exploring means for the United Nations to assist in restoring peace and stability in Somalia. It notes with appreciation the decision of the Secretary-General to strengthen the United Nations Political Office for Somalia in Nairobi. In this regard, it stresses the need for closer coordination of all efforts for peace in Somalia.

"The Council expresses again its appreciation to all United Nations agencies, other organizations and individuals carrying out humanitarian activities in all regions of Somalia. It calls upon the Somali factions to ensure the safety and freedom of movement of all humanitarian personnel and to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian relief, including through the immediate reopening of the airport and seaport of Mogadishu.

"The Council encourages the Secretary-General to continue his consultations with the Somali parties, interested and regional States and organizations concerned on means for the United Nations to support peace and reconciliation efforts, including through specific options contained in his report of 17 February 1997.[211] It requests the Secretary-General to keep it regularly informed and submit a report about these consultations and developments in the situation in due course.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter."

---

[217] *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1997*, document S/1997/1000, annex.

THE SITUATION IN THE OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES

[*Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council in 1976, 1979 to 1983, 1985 to 1992 and 1994 to 1996.*]

Decisions

At its 3745th meeting, on 5 March 1997, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malta, Malaysia, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the occupied Arab territories".

At the same meeting, in response to the request dated 3 March 1997 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council,[218] the Council decided that an invitation should be extended to the Permanent Observer of Palestine to participate in the debate in accordance with the Council's provisional rules of procedure and its previous practice in that regard.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided to extend an invitation to the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At the same meeting, the Council further decided, at the request of the representative of Indonesia,[219] to extend an invitation to Mr. Engin Ahmet Ansay, Permanent Observer of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the United Nations, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 3747th meeting, on 7 March 1997, the Council continued its consideration of the item entitled "The situation in the occupied Arab territories".

At its 3756th meeting, on 21 March 1997, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Israel and Qatar to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in the occupied Arab territories

> "Letter dated 19 March 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/235)".[220]

At the same meeting, in response to the request dated 21 March 1997 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council,[221] the Council decided that an invitation should be extended to the Permanent Observer of Palestine to participate in the debate in accordance with the Council's provisional rules of procedure and its previous practice in that regard.

[218] Document S/1997/194, incorporated in the record of the 3745th meeting.

[219] Document S/1997/196, incorporated in the record of the 3745th meeting.

[220] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1997*.

[221] Document S/1997/242, incorporated in the record of the 3756th meeting.

SECURITY OF UNITED NATIONS OPERATIONS

[*Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council in 1993.*]

Decisions

At its 3750th meeting, on 12 March 1997, the Security Council considered the item entitled "Security of United Nations operations".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[222]

> "The Security Council recalls its resolution 868 (1993) and expresses its grave concern at the recent increase in attacks and the use of force against United Nations and other personnel associated with United Nations operations, as well as personnel of international humanitarian organizations, including murder, physical and psychological threats, hostage-taking, shooting at vehicles and aircraft, mine-laying, looting of assets and other hostile acts. The Council is also gravely concerned at attacks on and violations of United Nations premises. The Council is concerned that these attacks and the use of force have in some instances been carried out by certain groups with the deliberate goal of disrupting negotiating processes and

[222] S/PRST/1997/13.

international peacekeeping activities and hampering humanitarian access.

"The Council reiterates its condemnation of such acts. It emphasizes the unacceptability of any acts endangering the safety and security of United Nations and associated personnel, as well as personnel of international humanitarian organizations. The Council urges all Member States and others concerned to prevent and bring to an end all such acts. It stresses that the perpetrators of such acts bear responsibility for their actions and should be prosecuted.

"The Council reaffirms the importance of ensuring the safety and security of United Nations and associated personnel as well as the inviolability of United Nations premises, which are essential to the continuation and successful implementation of United Nations operations. In this context, it emphasizes that the host country and others concerned must take all appropriate steps to ensure the safety and security of United Nations personnel and premises. It reiterates that the cooperation of all Member States and others concerned is indispensable for the mandates of United Nations operations to be carried out and demands that they respect fully the status of United Nations and associated personnel.

"The Council supports all efforts effectively to promote and protect the safety and security of United Nations and associated personnel. In this context, the Council recalls the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel, adopted by the General Assembly on 9 December 1994.[223]

"The Council pays tribute to all military, police and civilian staff of the United Nations and other personnel associated with United Nations operations, as well as personnel of international humanitarian organizations, for their courageous efforts to achieve peace and to alleviate the suffering of the people living in conflict areas."

[223] General Assembly resolution 49/59, annex.

THE SITUATION IN ALBANIA

Decisions

At its 3751st meeting, on 13 March 1997, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Albania and Italy to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Albania

"Letter dated 12 March 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/214)[224]

"Letter dated 13 March 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Albania to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/215)".[224]

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[225]

"The Security Council, having considered the letter dated 13 March 1997 to the President of the Council from the Permanent Representative of Albania to the United Nations[226] and the letter dated 12 March 1997 to the President from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations,[227] expresses its deep concern about the deteriorating situation in Albania. It urges all concerned to refrain from hostilities and acts of violence and to cooperate with diplomatic efforts to reach a peaceful solution to the crisis.

"The Council calls upon the parties involved to continue the political dialogue and to live up to the commitments undertaken on 9 March 1997 in Tirana. It urges all political forces to work together to lower tension and facilitate the stabilization of the country.

"The Council calls upon the parties not to impede the provision of humanitarian assistance to the civilian population and, in this context, recalls the importance of keeping open all means of communication in the country. It encourages Member States and international organizations to help with the provision of humanitarian assistance.

"The Council stresses the importance of regional stability and fully supports the diplomatic efforts of the international community, in particular those of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the European Union, to find a peaceful solution to the crisis.

[224] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1997*.

[225] S/PRST/1997/14.

[226] *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1997*, document S/1997/215.

[227] Ibid., document S/1997/214.

"The Council requests the Secretary-General to keep it informed of developments in the situation in Albania.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter."

At its 3758th meeting, on 28 March 1997, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Albania, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Romania, Spain, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Albania

"Letter dated 28 March 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Albania to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/259)".[224]

Resolution 1101 (1997) of 28 March 1997

The Security Council,

Taking note of the letter dated 28 March 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Albania to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council,[228]

Taking note also of the letter dated 27 March 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,[229]

Taking note further of decision No. 160 of 27 March 1997 of the Permanent Council of the Organization for Security for Security and Cooperation in Europe,[230] including the decision to provide the coordinating framework within which other international organizations can play their part in their respective areas of competence,

Recalling the statement by the President of the Security Council of 13 March 1997 on the situation in Albania,[225]

Reiterating its deep concern over the deteriorating situation in Albania,

Underlining the need for all concerned to refrain from hostilities and acts of violence, and reiterating its call to the parties involved to continue the political dialogue,

Stressing the importance of regional stability, and in this context fully supporting the diplomatic efforts of the international community to find a peaceful solution to the crisis, in particular those of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the European Union,

Affirming the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Albania,

Determining that the present situation of crisis in Albania constitutes a threat to peace and security in the region,

1. *Condemns* all acts of violence, and calls for their immediate end;

2. *Welcomes* the offer made by certain Member States to establish a temporary and limited multinational protection force to facilitate the safe and prompt delivery of humanitarian assistance and to help to create a secure environment for the missions of international organizations in Albania, including those providing humanitarian assistance;

3. *Welcomes also* the offer by a Member State, contained in its letter,[229] to take the lead in organizing and commanding the temporary multinational protection force, and takes note of all the objectives contained in that letter;

4. *Authorizes* the Member States participating in the multinational protection force to conduct the operation in a neutral and impartial way to achieve the objectives set out in paragraph 2 above, and, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, further authorizes those Member States to ensure the security and freedom of movement of the personnel of the multinational protection force;

5. *Calls upon* all those concerned in Albania to cooperate with the multinational protection force and international humanitarian agencies for the safe and prompt delivery of humanitarian assistance;

6. *Decides* that the operation shall be limited to a period of three months from the adoption of the present resolution, at which time the Council will assess the situation on the basis of the reports referred to in paragraph 9 below;

7. *Also decides* that the cost of implementing this temporary operation shall be borne by the participating Member States;

8. *Encourages* the Member States participating in the multinational protection force to cooperate closely with the Government of Albania, the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the European Union and all international organizations involved in rendering humanitarian assistance in Albania;

9. *Requests* the Member States participating in the multinational protection force to provide periodic reports to the Council, at least every two weeks, through the Secretary-General, the first such report to be made no later than fourteen days after the adoption of the present resolution, *inter alia*, specifying the parameters and modalities of the operation on the basis of consultations between those Member States and the Government of Albania;

10. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted at the 3758th meeting by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention (China).

Decision

At its 3791st meeting, on 19 June 1997, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Albania, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Romania, Spain,

[228] Ibid., document S/1997/259.

[229] Ibid., document S/1997/258.

[230] *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1997*, document S/1997/259, annex II.

the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Albania

"Letter dated 14 June 1997 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/460)[231]

"Letter dated 16 June 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Albania to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/464)".[231]

Resolution 1114 (1997)
of 19 June 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 1101 (1997) of 28 March 1997,

Recalling also the statement by its President of 13 March 1997 on the situation in Albania,[225]

Taking note of the letter dated 16 June 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Albania to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council,[232]

Taking note also of the sixth report to the Council on the operation of the multinational protection force in Albania,[233]

Taking note further of decision No. 160 of 27 March 1997 of the Permanent Council of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe,[230] including the decision to provide the coordinating framework within which other international organizations can play their part in their respective areas of competence,

Expressing its appreciation for the neutral and impartial way in which the mandate of the Council has been carried out by the multinational protection force, in close cooperation with the Albanian authorities,

Reiterating its concern over the situation in Albania,

Underlining the need for all concerned to refrain from hostilities and acts of violence, and calling on the parties involved to continue the political dialogue and facilitate the electoral process,

Stressing the importance of regional stability, and in this context fully supporting the diplomatic efforts of the international community, particularly the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the European Union, to find a peaceful solution to the crisis and assist in the electoral process in Albania, in cooperation with the Albanian authorities,

Noting the need over a short period of time, as underlined in the sixth report on the operation of the multinational protection force in Albania, for a limited increase in the contingent originally planned, for the purpose of protecting the mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, especially in view of the planned elections,

Reaffirming the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Albania,

Determining that the present situation in Albania constitutes a threat to peace and security in the region,

1. *Condemns* all acts of violence, and calls for their immediate end;

2. *Welcomes* the readiness of the countries contributing to the multinational protection force to maintain their military contingents in Albania for a limited time as part of the multinational protection force, in the framework of the mandate provided by resolution 1101 (1997);

3. *Welcomes also* the intention of the countries contributing to the multinational protection force to continue, within the framework of the mandate provided by resolution 1101 (1997), to facilitate the safe and prompt delivery of humanitarian assistance and to help to create a secure environment for the missions of international organizations in Albania, including those providing humanitarian assistance, and takes note of all the elements contained in the sixth report to the Council on the operation of the multinational protection force in Albania, concerning, *inter alia*, the electoral monitoring mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe/Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights;

4. *Authorizes* the Member States participating in the multinational protection force to conduct the operation in a neutral and impartial way to achieve the objectives set out in paragraph 3 above , and acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, further authorizes those Member States to ensure the security and freedom of movement of the personnel of the multinational protection force;

5. *Calls upon* all those concerned in Albania to cooperate with the multinational protection force and with the missions of the international organizations;

6. *Decides* that the operation shall be limited to a period of forty-five days from 28 June 1997, at which time the Council will assess the situation on the basis of the reports referred to in paragraph 9 below;

7. *Also decides* that the cost of implementing this temporary operation shall be borne by the participating Member States;

8. *Encourages* the Member States participating in the multinational protection force to cooperate closely with the Government of Albania, the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the European Union and all international organizations involved in rendering humanitarian assistance in Albania;

9. *Requests* the Member States participating in the multinational protection force to provide periodic reports to the Council through the Secretary-General, at least every two weeks, the first such report to be made no later than fourteen

---

[231] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1997*.

[232] Ibid., document S/1997/464.

[233] Ibid., document S/1997/460, appendix.

days after the adoption of the present resolution, *inter alia*, specifying the parameters and modalities of the operation on the basis of consultations between those Member States and the Government of Albania;

10. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted at the 3791st meeting by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention (China).

Decisions

At its 3811th meeting, on 14 August 1997, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Albania, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Albania:

"Letter dated 12 August 1997 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/632)[254]

"Letter dated 5 August 1997 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/614)[254]

"Letter dated 8 August 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Albania to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/628)".[254]

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations, the Council also decided to extend an invitation to Mrs. Sylvie Junod, head of the delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross to the United Nations under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council.

At its 3812th meeting, on 14 August 1997, the Council decided to invite the same representatives to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item discussed at its 3811th meeting.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[255]

"The Security Council has considered the eleventh and last report of the operation of the multinational protection force in Albania of 11 August 1997, submitted pursuant to the requirement set out in paragraph 9 of resolution 1114 (1997).[256]

"The Council notes with appreciation that the mandate of the multinational protection force, as set out in its resolutions 1101 (1997) and 1114 (1997), has been fulfilled successfully. The presence of the multinational protection force has contributed to the facilitation of safe and prompt delivery of humanitarian assistance in Albania. Its presence has also helped to create a secure environment for the missions of international organizations in Albania, as part of the efforts of the international community, particularly the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the European Union, to find a peaceful solution to the crisis and to assist international organizations in their role in the electoral process in close cooperation with the Albanian authorities.

"The Council recognizes the role played by the multinational protection force and the Governments of the participating countries under Italian leadership in the full discharge of the mandate in assisting the Albanian authorities and the international organizations involved.

"The Council is of the view that the Albanian people and their authorities bear the primary responsibility for the future of Albania and for restoring normal conditions in the country. The necessary international assistance will be conditional upon Albania's own efforts at achieving reconciliation, security, rehabilitation and economic reform.

"In this respect, the Council encourages the international community to assist and support the economic, social and institutional rehabilitation of Albania and welcomes the steps that have already been taken in this direction, including the preparatory meetings for the ministerial conference to be held in Rome in autumn 1997."

[254] Ibid., *Supplement for July, August and September 1997*.

[255] S/PRST/1997/44.

[256] *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1997*, document S/1997/632, appendix.

EXCHANGE OF LETTERS BETWEEN THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL CONCERNING THE INDIA-PAKISTAN QUESTION

Decision

On 14 March 1997, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[237]

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 11 March 1997 concerning your intention to appoint Major-General Ahn Choung-Jun, of the Republic of Korea, as the next Chief Military Observer of the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan[238] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They agree with the intention expressed in the letter."

[237] S/1997/221.

[238] S/1997/220.

THE SITUATION CONCERNING WESTERN SAHARA

[Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council in 1975, 1988 and 1990 to 1996.]

Decisions

At its 3754th meeting, on 19 March 1997, the Security Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation concerning Western Sahara

"Report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1997/166)".[239]

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[240]

"The Security Council welcomes the interim report of the Secretary-General of 27 February 1997 on the situation concerning Western Sahara.[241] It is disappointed at the lack of progress on the implementation of the plan for the settlement of the question of Western Sahara,[242] noted in the report. It concurs with the Secretary-General's assessment that it is essential to maintain the ceasefire, a breach of which could seriously threaten regional stability, and that it is also essential to move the process forward. It believes that the presence of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara has been essential in helping the parties to maintain their commitment to the ceasefire. It looks forward to receiving the Secretary-General's assessment of the future tasks and configuration of the Mission.

"The Council expresses its strong support for the efforts of the Secretary-General to overcome the current stalemate in implementing the settlement plan. In this context, it welcomes the appointment by the Secretary-General of a Personal Envoy to the region and urges the parties to cooperate fully with him."

At its 3779th meeting, on 22 May 1997, the Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation concerning Western Sahara

"Report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1997/358)".[243]

Resolution 1108 (1997) of 22 May 1997

The Security Council,

Reaffirming all its previous resolutions on the question of Western Sahara,

Recalling the statement by the President of the Security Council of 19 March 1997[240] on the situation concerning Western Sahara and the designation of a Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General to the region,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 5 May 1997,[244] and welcoming in particular the intention of the

[239] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1997.*

[240] S/PRST/1997/16.

[241] *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1997*, document S/1997/166.

[242] Ibid., *Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1990*, document S/21360, and ibid., *Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/22464.

[243] Ibid., *Fifty-second Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1997.*

[244] Ibid., document S/1997/358.

Secretary-General to evaluate the situation in the light of the findings and recommendations to be provided by his Personal Envoy,

1. *Reiterates its commitment* to the holding, without further delay, of a free, fair and impartial referendum for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara in accordance with the settlement plan,[242] which has been accepted by the parties,

2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara until 30 September 1997;

3. *Urges* the parties to continue to cooperate with the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General in his mission as outlined by the Secretary-General, and to demonstrate the political will to overcome the persisting stalemate and find an acceptable solution;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council informed of progress in the situation and to submit to the Council, by 15 September 1997, a comprehensive report on the results of his evaluation of all aspects of the Western Sahara issue;

5. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3779th meeting.

Decisions

On 25 July 1997, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[245]

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 21 July 1997 regarding your intention to appoint Brigadier General Bernd S. Lubenik, of Austria, to succeed Major-General Jorge Barroso de Moura, of Portugal, as Force Commander of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara[246] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter."

On 18 September 1997, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[247]

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 12 September 1997 concerning the question of Western Sahara, in particular the activities of your Personal Envoy, Mr. James A. Baker III, pursuant to Security Council resolution 1108 (1997) of 22 May 1997,[248] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. The members of the Council look forward to receiving your comprehensive report on the results of your evaluation of all aspects of the Western Sahara issue, called for in resolution 1108 (1997), later in September, in time to enable the Council to take action with regard to the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara, whose mandate was extended until 30 September 1997."

At its 3821st meeting, on 29 September 1997, the Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation concerning Western Sahara

> "Report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/1997/742 and Add.1)".[249]

Resolution 1131 (1997) of 29 September 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the question of Western Sahara,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 24 September 1997,[250] and the agreements reached between the parties recorded in that report,

Expressing its satisfaction at the extent to which the parties cooperated with the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General, and urging the parties to continue this cooperation by fully implementing the said agreements and the settlement plan,[242]

Reiterating its commitment to the holding, without further delay, of a free, fair and impartial referendum for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara in accordance with the settlement plan,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara until 20 October 1997, in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary-General contained in his report;[250]

2. *Welcomes* the other recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General, and expresses its readiness to consider further action in accordance with those recommendations;

3. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3821st meeting.

Decision

At its 3825th meeting, on 20 October 1997, the Security Council considered the item entitled "The situation concerning Western Sahara".

---

[245] S/1997/583.

[246] S/1997/582.

[247] S/1997/722.

[248] *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1997*, document S/1997/721.

[249] Ibid., *Supplement for July, August and September 1997*.

[250] Ibid., documents S/1997/742 and Add.1.

Resolution 1133 (1997) of 20 October 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the question of Western Sahara and, in particular, its resolution 1131 (1997) of 29 September 1997,

Reaffirming its welcome for the report of the Secretary-General of 24 September 1997[250] and the agreements reached between the parties for the implementation of the settlement plan,[242] recorded in that report,

Reaffirming its commitment to assist the parties in achieving a just and lasting solution to the question of Western Sahara,

Reiterating its commitment to the holding without further delay of a free, fair and impartial referendum for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara in accordance with the settlement plan, which has been accepted by the two parties,

Reiterating its satisfaction at the extent to which the parties cooperated with the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General,

1. *Calls upon* the parties to continue their constructive cooperation with the United Nations by fully implementing the settlement plan[242] and the agreements they have reached for its implementation;

2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara until 20 April 1998, in order that the Mission may proceed with its identification tasks, and to increase its size in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary-General contained in his report;[250]

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to begin the identification of eligible voters in accordance with the settlement plan and the agreements reached between the parties with the aim of finishing the process by 31 May 1998;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council, no later than 15 November 1997, a comprehensive report, including a detailed plan, a timetable and financial implications, for the holding of the referendum for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara in accordance with the settlement plan and the agreements reached between the parties for its implementation;

5. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council every sixty days from the date of the extension of the mandate of the Mission on the progress of the implementation of the settlement plan and the agreements reached between the parties, and to keep the Council regularly informed of all significant developments in the interim period;

6. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3825th meeting.

Decisions

At the 3825th meeting also, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

> "In order to implement resolution 1133 (1997), the Security Council requests the Secretary-General to name a Special Representative as soon as possible and calls upon the parties to cooperate with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General throughout the implementation of the settlement plan."[242]

On 30 December 1997, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[251]

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 26 December 1997 concerning your intention to appoint Mr. Charles F. Dunbar, of the United States of America, as your Special Representative for Western Sahara[252] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They agree with the intention expressed in your letter."

---

[251] S/1997/1024.
[252] S/1997/1023.

THE SITUATION IN LIBERIA

[Resolutions or decisions on this question have been adopted by the Security Council every year since 1991.]

Decision

At its 3757th meeting, on 27 March 1997, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Liberia and the Netherlands to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Liberia

"Twenty-second progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (S/1997/237)".[253]

Resolution 1100 (1997) of 27 March 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions concerning the situation in Liberia, in particular resolution 1083 (1996) of 27 November 1996,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1997,[254] especially his conclusion that the period under review has witnessed an improvement in the security situation, revitalization of civil society, and reactivation of political parties to prepare for elections,

Noting the agreement between the Council of State and the Economic Community of West African States on a basic framework for the holding of elections in Liberia scheduled for 30 May 1997,

Emphasizing that the holding of free and fair elections as scheduled is an essential phase of the peace process in Liberia,

Reiterating that the people of Liberia and their leaders bear the ultimate responsibility for achieving peace and national reconciliation,

Noting with appreciation the active efforts of the Economic Community of West African States to restore peace, security and stability to Liberia, and commending the States which have contributed to the Monitoring Group of the Economic Community of West African States,

Expressing its appreciation to those States which have supported the United Nations Military Observer Mission in Liberia and those which have contributed to the United Nations Trust Fund for Liberia,

Emphasizing that the continued presence of the Mission is predicated on the presence of the Monitoring Group and its commitment to ensure the safety of the Mission,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Military Observer Mission in Liberia until 30 June 1997;

2. *Welcomes* the recommendations of the Secretary-General contained in paragraphs 29 and 30 of his report of 19 March 1997[254] concerning the role of the Mission in the electoral process;

3. *Expresses its concern* at the delay in the installation of the new independent Elections Commission and the reconstituted Supreme Court, and the implications of this delay for the electoral process, and urges that they be installed immediately;

4. *Urges* the international community to provide financial, logistical and other assistance to the electoral process in Liberia, including through the United Nations Trust Fund for Liberia, and to provide additional support for the Monitoring Group of the Economic Community of West African States to enable it to sustain a secure environment for the elections;

5. *Stresses* the importance of close contacts and enhanced coordination between the Mission and the Monitoring Group at all levels and, in particular, the importance of the Monitoring Group continuing to provide effective security for international personnel during the election process;

6. *Urges* all Liberian parties to cooperate with the peace process, including by respecting human rights and facilitating humanitarian activities and disarmament;

7. *Stresses* the importance of respect for human rights in Liberia, not least in the period leading up to elections, and emphasizes the human rights aspect of the mandate of the Mission;

8. *Also stresses* the importance of assisting with the prompt repatriation of refugees who are willing to return to Liberia in time to participate in the registration and voting process;

9. *Further stresses* the obligation of all States to comply strictly with the embargo on the deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Liberia imposed by resolution 788 (1992) of 19 November 1992, to take all actions necessary to ensure strict implementation of the embargo, and to bring all instances of violations of the embargo before the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) of 13 April 1995;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed on a regular basis of the situation in Liberia and, in particular, significant developments in the electoral process, and to submit a report by 20 June 1997;

11. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3757th meeting.

Decisions

On 15 April 1997, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[255]

[253] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1997.*

[254] Ibid., document S/1997/237.

[255] S/1997/313.

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 10 April 1997 concerning your intention to appoint Mr. Tuliameni Kalomoh, of Namibia, to succeed Mr. Anthony B. Nyakyi, of the United Republic of Tanzania, as your Special Representative for Liberia[256] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They agree with the intention expressed in the letter."

At its 3793rd meeting, on 27 June 1997, the Council decided to invite the representative of Liberia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Liberia

"Twenty-third progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (S/1997/478)".[257]

Resolution 1116 (1997) of 27 June 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions concerning the situation in Liberia, in particular resolution 1100 (1997) of 27 March 1997,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 19 June 1997,[258]

Noting the decision of the Economic Community of West African States to postpone the election date to 19 July 1997,

Emphasizing that the holding of free and fair elections is an essential stage of the peace process in Liberia and that the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia is mandated to observe and verify the election process, including the legislative and presidential elections, as stated in resolution 866 (1993) of 22 September 1993,

Reiterating that the people of Liberia and their leaders bear the ultimate responsibility for achieving peace and national reconciliation,

Emphasizing that the presence of the Mission is predicated on the presence of the Monitoring Group of the Economic Community of West African States and its commitment to ensure the safety of military observers and civilian staff of the Mission,

Noting with appreciation the active efforts of the Economic Community of West African States to restore peace, security, and stability to Liberia, and commending those African States which have contributed and continue to contribute to the Monitoring Group,

Expressing its appreciation to those States which have supported the Mission and those which have contributed to the United Nations Trust Fund for Liberia,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Liberia until 30 September 1997, in the expectation that it will terminate on that date;

2. *Calls upon* the Liberian parties to implement fully all the agreements and commitments they have entered into, and urges all Liberians to participate peacefully in the electoral process;

3. *Expresses its gratitude* to the international community for providing financial, logistical and other forms of assistance for the electoral process in Liberia, including through the United Nations Trust Fund for Liberia, and for providing support to the Monitoring Group of the Economic Community of West African States to enable it to carry out its peacekeeping responsibilities and to sustain a secure environment for the elections;

4. *Emphasizes* the need for constructive collaboration between the United Nations, the Economic Community of West African States, the Liberian Independent Elections Commission and the international community in coordinating assistance for the elections;

5. *Stresses* the importance of close coordination between the Mission, the Monitoring Group, and the joint electoral coordination mechanism at all levels and, in particular, the importance that the Monitoring Group continue to provide effective security for international personnel during the election process and provide the necessary logistical support to the Independent Elections Commission;

6. *Also stresses* the importance of respect for human rights in Liberia, and emphasizes the human rights aspect of the mandate of the Mission;

7. *Further stresses* the obligation of all States to comply strictly with the embargo on the deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Liberia imposed by resolution 788 (1992) of 19 November 1992, to take all actions necessary to ensure strict implementation of the embargo, and to bring all instances of the violations of the embargo before the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 985 (1995) of 13 April 1995;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed on a regular basis of the situation in Liberia and, in particular, developments in the electoral process, and to submit a report by 29 August 1997;

9. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3793rd meeting

Decisions

At its 3805th meeting, on 30 July 1997, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Liberia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Liberia

[256] S/1997/312.

[257] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1997*.

[258] Ibid., document S/1997/478.

"Letter dated 24 July 1997 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/581)".[259]

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[260]

"The Security Council welcomes the successful holding of presidential and legislative elections in Liberia on 19 July 1997. The Council notes with satisfaction the letter dated 24 July 1997 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council[261] and the declaration in the joint certification statement by the Chairman of the Economic Community of West African States and the Secretary-General[262] that the electoral process was free, fair and credible, and that the outcome of the elections reflects the will of the Liberian voters.

"The Council calls upon all parties to abide by the results of the elections and to cooperate in the formation of a new government. The Council also calls upon the new government to protect the democratic system and to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms under the rule of law.

"The Council congratulates the people of Liberia on the courage and determination they have shown in proceeding with the elections under difficult circumstances. The Council commends all international personnel, especially those of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia and the Monitoring Group of the Economic Community of West African States, who contributed to the successful holding of elections.

"The Council welcomes the goodwill and cooperation demonstrated by the parties in the electoral process, which provides a strong foundation for the people of Liberia to achieve a durable peace, the re-establishment of constitutional government, and a return to the rule of law. The Council expresses the hope that the successful holding of elections will encourage refugees to exercise their right of return and calls upon the new government to fulfil its obligations under international law regarding returning refugees.

"The Council notes that the successful holding of elections represents a critical step towards economic development. The Council urges the international community to continue to provide support and assistance to Liberia through this period of reconstruction.

"The Council further notes that the successful conclusion of the electoral process marks the fulfilment of a key element of the mandate of the Mission.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter."

---

[259] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1997.*

[260] S/PRST/1997/41.

[261] *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1997*, document S/1997/581.

[262] Ibid., annex.

THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAQ AND KUWAIT

[Resolutions or decisions on this question have been adopted by the Security Council every year since 1990.]

Decisions

On 7 April 1997, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[263]

"In accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 689 (1991) and in the light of your report of 26 March 1997,[264] the members of the Council have reviewed the question of termination or continuation of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission, as well as its modalities of operation.

"I have the honour to inform you that the members of the Council concur with your recommendation that the Mission be maintained. In accordance with Council resolution 689 (1991), they have decided to review the question once again by 6 October 1997."

At its 3768th meeting, on 16 April 1997, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait".

---

[263] S/1997/286.

[264] *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1997*, document S/1997/255.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[265]

"The Security Council has considered the case of an Iraqi aircraft which flew from Baghdad, Iraq, to Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, on 9 April 1997 and then departed.

"The Government of Iraq, in a letter dated 3 February 1997, had requested clearance from the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) for the release of 50 million dollars from the frozen Iraqi assets being held in Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates to cover pilgrimage costs and requested the agreement of the Committee for flights by Iraqi Airways to transport those pilgrims to Jeddah, during the holy pilgrimage season.

"The Committee answered in a letter dated 3 March 1997 that it would be in a better position to consider the release of the frozen Iraqi funds if a request was submitted by a country which was willing to release such funds to meet the pilgrimage costs.

"The Government of Iraq proceeded with this particular flight without specific consultation with the Committee. Such consultation would have allowed the Committee to consider the matter and to determine whether the flight required Committee approval under the relevant resolutions.

"The Council draws to the attention of Member States their obligations under resolutions 661 (1990), 670 (1990) and other relevant resolutions.

"The Council underlines its respect for the obligation of Muslims to perform the Hajj."

At its 3786th meeting, on 4 June 1997, the Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

"Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 11 of resolution 986 (1995) (S/1997/419)[266]

"Letter dated 30 May 1997 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/417)".[266]

Resolution 1111 (1997)
of 4 June 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions and, in particular, resolution 986 (1995) of 14 April 1995,

Convinced of the need as a temporary measure to continue to provide for the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people until the fulfilment by Iraq of the relevant Security Council resolutions, including notably resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, allows the Council to take further action with regard to the prohibitions referred to in resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, in accordance with the provisions of those resolutions,

Determined to avoid any further deterioration of the current humanitarian situation,

Convinced also of the need for equitable distribution of humanitarian relief to all segments of the Iraqi population throughout the country,

Welcoming the report submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 11 of resolution 986 (1995),[267] as well as the report submitted in accordance with paragraph 12 of resolution 986 (1995) by the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990),[268]

Reaffirming the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* that the provisions of resolution 986 (1995), except those contained in paragraphs 4, 11 and 12, shall remain in force for another period of 180 days beginning at 0001 hours eastern daylight time on 8 June 1997;

2. *Also decides* to conduct a thorough review of all aspects of the implementation of the present resolution 90 days after the entry into force of paragraph 1 above and again prior to the end of the 180-day period, on receipt of the reports referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 below, and expresses its intention, prior to the end of the 180-day period, to consider favourably renewal of the provisions of the present resolution, provided that the reports referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 below indicate that those provisions are being satisfactorily implemented;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council 90 days after the date of entry into force of paragraph 1 above, and again prior to the end of the 180-day period, on the basis of observation by United Nations personnel in Iraq, and on the basis of consultations with the Government of Iraq, on whether Iraq has ensured the equitable distribution of medicine, health supplies, foodstuffs, and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs, financed in accordance with paragraph 8 (*a*) of resolution 986 (1995), including in his reports any observations he may have on the adequacy of the revenues to meet Iraq's humanitarian needs, and on Iraq's capacity to export sufficient quantities of petroleum and petroleum products to produce the sum referred to in paragraph 1 of resolution 986 (1995);

4. *Requests* the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), in close coordination with the Secretary-General, to report to the Council 90 days after the date of entry into force of paragraph 1 above and again prior to the end of the 180-day period on the implementation of the

[265] S/PRST/1997/21.

[266] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1997*.

[267] Ibid., document S/1997/419.

[268] Ibid., document S/1997/417.

arrangements in paragraphs 1, 2, 6, 8, 9 and 10 of resolution 986 (1995);

5. *Directs* the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) to process expeditiously contract applications submitted under the present resolution as soon as the Secretary-General has approved the new plan submitted by the Government of Iraq, guaranteeing equitable distribution and including a description of the goods to be purchased with the revenues of the sale of petroleum and petroleum products authorized by the present resolution;

6. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3786th meeting.

Decisions

At its 3789th meeting, on 13 June 1997, the Security Council considered the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[269]

"The Security Council takes note of the letters dated 9 and 11 June 1997 from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission,[270] the letter dated 5 June 1997 from the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq[271] and the letter dated 6June 1997 from the Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iraq .[272] The Council expresses serious concern at the four incidents on 4, 5 and 7 June 1997 in which Iraqi personnel unacceptably interfered with helicopter flights operating in support of inspection of sites designated by the Special Commission under Council resolutions 687 (1991), 707 (1991) and 715 (1991), endangering the helicopters and their crews, as well as persons on the ground.

"The Council deplores these incidents and underlines the fact that Iraq must immediately take effective steps to put an end to all such actions. The Council reminds Iraq of its obligations under the relevant resolutions of the Council, in particular resolution 1060 (1996). The Council affirms that Iraq is obliged to ensure the security of the personnel of the Special Commission and to permit the Commission to carry out its air operations anywhere in Iraq without interference of any kind in accordance with pertinent provisions of resolution 707 (1991). The Council recalls the commitments contained in the joint statement of the Special Commission and Iraq of 22 June 1996.

"The Council reiterates its continuing support to the Special Commission in its efforts to ensure the implementation of its mandate under the relevant resolutions of the Council."

At its 3792nd meeting, on 21 June 1997, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait".

Resolution 1115 (1997) of 21 June 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, 707 (1991) of 15 August 1991, 715 (1991) of 11 October 1991 and 1060 (1996) of 12 June 1996,

Taking note of the letter dated 12 June 1997 from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission to the President of the Security Council,[273] in which the Executive Chairman reported to the Council the incidents on 10 and 12 June 1997 when access by a Special Commission inspection team to sites in Iraq designated for inspection by the Commission was excluded by the Iraqi authorities,

Determined to ensure full compliance by Iraq with its obligations under all previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 687 (1991), 707 (1991), 715 (1991) and 1060 (1996), to permit immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access to the Special Commission to any site which the Commission wishes to inspect,

Stressing the unacceptability of any attempts by Iraq to deny access to any such site,

Reiterating the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Kuwait and Iraq,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Condemns* the repeated refusal of the Iraqi authorities to allow access to sites designated by the Special Commission, which constitutes a clear and flagrant violation of the provisions of Security Council resolutions 687 (1991), 707 (1991), 715 (1991) and 1060 (1996);

2. *Demands* that Iraq cooperate fully with the Special Commission in accordance with the relevant resolutions, and that the Government of Iraq allow the Special Commission inspection teams immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access to any and all areas, facilities, equipment, records and means of transportation which they wish to inspect in accordance with the mandate of the Special Commission;

3. *Demands also* that the Government of Iraq give immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access to officials and other persons under the authority of the Iraqi Government whom the Special Commission wishes to interview, so that the Special Commission may fully discharge its mandate;

4. *Requests* the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission to include in his consolidated progress reports

[269] S/PRST/1997/33.

[270] *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1997*, documents S/1997/455 and S/1997/458.

[271] Ibid., document S/1997/456, annex.

[272] Ibid., document S/1997/457, annex.

[273] Ibid., document S/1997/474.

under resolution 1051 (1996) an annex evaluating Iraq's compliance with paragraphs 2 and 3 above;

5. *Decides* not to conduct the reviews provided for in paragraphs 21 and 28 of resolution 687 (1991) until after the next consolidated progress report of the Special Commission, due on 11 October 1997, after which time those reviews will resume in accordance with resolution 687 (1991);

6. *Expresses its firm intention*, unless the Special Commission advises the Council in the report referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5 above that Iraq is in substantial compliance with paragraphs 2 and 3 above, to impose additional measures on those categories of Iraqi officials responsible for the non-compliance;

7. *Reaffirms its full support* to the Special Commission in its efforts to ensure the implementation of its mandate under the relevant resolutions of the Council;

8. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3792nd meeting.

Decisions

At its 3817th meeting, on 12 September 1997, the Security Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

"Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 3 of resolution 1111 (1997) (S/1997/685)[274]

"Letter dated 8 September 1997 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/692)".[274]

Resolution 1129 (1997) of 12 September 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 986 (1995) of 14 April 1995 and 1111 (1997) of 4 June 1997,

Reaffirming that the implementation period of resolution 1111 (1997) began at 0001 hours eastern daylight time, on 8 June 1997, and that the export of petroleum and petroleum products by Iraq pursuant to resolution 1111 (1997) did not require the approval by the Secretary-General of the distribution plan mentioned in paragraph 8 (*a*) (ii) of resolution 986 (1995),

Taking note of the decision by the Government of Iraq not to export petroleum and petroleum products permitted pursuant to resolution 1111 (1997) during the period 8 June to 13 August 1997,

Deeply concerned about the resulting humanitarian consequences for the Iraqi people, since the shortfall in the revenue from the sale of petroleum and petroleum products will delay the provision of humanitarian relief and create hardship for the Iraqi people,

Noting that, as set out in the report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990),[275] Iraq will not be able to export petroleum and petroleum products worth two billion United States dollars by the end of the period set by resolution 1111 (1997) while complying with the requirement not to produce a sum exceeding one billion United States dollars every 90 days, set out in paragraph 1 of resolution 986 (1995) and renewed in resolution 1111 (1997),

Acknowledging the situation with regard to the delivery of humanitarian goods to Iraq as described in the report of the Secretary-General,[276] and encouraging the continuing efforts to improve this situation,

Stressing the importance of an equitable distribution of humanitarian goods as called for by paragraph 8 (*a*) (ii) of resolution 986 (1995),

Determined to avoid any further deterioration of the current humanitarian situation,

Reaffirming the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* that the provisions of resolution 1111 (1997) shall remain in force, except that States are authorized to permit the import of petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq, including financial and other essential transactions directly relating thereto, sufficient to produce a sum not exceeding a total of one billion United States dollars within a period of 120 days from 0001 hours eastern daylight time on 8 June 1997 and, thereafter, a sum not exceeding a total of one billion United States dollars within a period of 60 days from 0001 hours eastern daylight time on 4 October 1997;

2. *Decides also* that the provisions of paragraph 1 above shall apply only to the period of implementation of resolution 1111 (1997), and expresses its firm intention that under any future resolutions authorizing States to permit the import of petroleum and petroleum products originating in Iraq, the time limits within which imports may be permitted established in such resolutions shall be strictly enforced;

3. *Expresses its full support* for the intention of the Secretary-General, stated in his report to the Security Council,[276] to follow up his observations concerning the needs of vulnerable groups in Iraq by monitoring the actions of the Government of Iraq in respect of these groups;

4. *Stresses* that contracts for the purchase of humanitarian supplies submitted in accordance with resolution 1111 (1997) must be limited to items which appear on the list of supplies annexed to the second distribution plan prepared by the Government of Iraq and approved by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 8 (*a*) (ii) of resolution 986 (1995), or

[274] Ibid., *Supplement for July, August and September 1997*.

[275] Ibid., document S/1997/692, annex.

[276] Ibid., document S/1997/685.

appropriate amendments to the plan must be requested prior to the purchase of items not on the annexed list;

5. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted at the 3817th meeting by 14 votes to none, with 1 abstention (Russian Federation).

Decisions

On 6 October 1997, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[277]

"In accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 689 (1991) and in the light of your report of 24 September 1997,[278] the members of the Council have reviewed the question of termination or continuation of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission and its modalities of operation.

"I have the honour to inform you that the members of the Council concur with your recommendation that the Mission be maintained. In accordance with resolution 689 (1991), they have decided to review the question once again by 4 April 1998."

At its 3826th meeting, on 23 October 1997, the Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

"Note by the Secretary-General (S/1997/774)".[279]

Resolution 1134 (1997) of 23 October 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, 707 (1991) of 15 August 1991, 715 (1991) of 11 October 1991, 1060 (1996) of 12 June 1996 and 1115 (1997) of 21 June 1997,

Having considered the report of the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission of 6 October 1997,[280]

Expressing grave concern at the report of additional incidents since the adoption of resolution 1115 (1997), in which access by the Special Commission inspection teams to sites in Iraq designated for inspection by the Commission was again denied by the Iraqi authorities,

Stressing the unacceptability of any attempts by Iraq to deny access to such sites,

Taking note of the progress nevertheless achieved by the Special Commission, as set out in the report of the Executive Chairman, towards the elimination of Iraq's programme of weapons of mass destruction,

Reaffirming its determination to ensure full compliance by Iraq with all its obligations under all previous relevant resolutions, and reiterating its demand that Iraq allow immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access to the Special Commission to any site which the Commission wishes to inspect and, in particular, allow the Special Commission and its inspection teams to conduct both fixed-wing and helicopter flights throughout Iraq for all relevant purposes, including inspection, surveillance, aerial surveys, transportation and logistics without interferences of any kind and upon such terms and conditions as may be determined by the Special Commission, and to make use of their own aircraft and such airfields in Iraq as they may determine are most appropriate for the work of the Commission,

Recalling that in its resolution 1115 (1997) the Council expressed its firm intention, unless the Special Commission has advised the Council that Iraq is in substantial compliance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of that resolution, to impose additional measures on those categories of Iraqi officials responsible for the non-compliance,

Reiterating the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Kuwait and Iraq,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Condemns* the repeated refusal of the Iraqi authorities, as detailed in the report of the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission,[280] to allow access to sites designated by the Special Commission, and especially Iraqi actions endangering the safety of Special Commission personnel, the removal and destruction of documents of interest to the Special Commission and interference with the freedom of movement of Special Commission personnel;

2. *Decides* that such refusals to cooperate constitute a flagrant violation of Security Council resolutions 687 (1991), 707 (1991), 715 (1991) and 1060 (1996), and notes that the Special Commission, in the report of the Executive Chairman, was unable to advise that Iraq was in substantial compliance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of resolution 1115 (1997);

3. *Demands* that Iraq cooperate fully with the Special Commission in accordance with the relevant resolutions, which constitute the governing standard of Iraqi compliance;

4. *Demands* in particular that Iraq without delay allow the Special Commission inspection teams immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access to any and all areas, facilities, equipment, records and means of transportation which they wish to inspect in accordance with the mandate of the Special Commission, as well as to officials and other persons under the authority of the Iraqi Government whom the Special Commission wishes to interview so that the Special Commission may fully discharge its mandate;

[277] S/1997/773.

[278] *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1997*, document S/1997/740.

[279] Ibid., *Supplement for October, November and December 1997*.

[280] Ibid., document S/1997/774, annex.

5. *Requests* the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission to include in all future consolidated progress reports prepared under resolution 1051 (1996) an annex evaluating Iraq's compliance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of resolution 1115 (1997);

6. Expresses its firm intention – if the Special Commission reports that Iraq is not in compliance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of resolution 1115 (1997) or if the Special Commission does not advise the Council in the report of the Executive Chairman due on 11 April 1998 that Iraq is in compliance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of resolution 1115 (1997) – to adopt measures which would oblige all States to prevent without delay the entry into or transit through their territories of all Iraqi officials and members of the Iraqi armed forces who are responsible for or participate in instances of non-compliance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of resolution 1115 (1997), provided that the entry of a person into a particular State on a specified date may be authorized by the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), and provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige a State to refuse entry into its own territory to its own nationals or persons carrying out bona fide diplomatic assignments or missions;

7. *Decides*, on the basis of all incidents related to the implementation of paragraphs 2 and 3 of resolution 1115 (1997), to begin to designate, in consultation with the Special Commission, individuals whose entry or transit would be prevented upon implementation of the measures set out in paragraph 6 above;

8. *Decides also* not to conduct the reviews provided for in paragraphs 21 and 28 of resolution 687 (1991) until after the next consolidated progress report of the Special Commission, due on 11 April 1998, after which those reviews will resume in accordance with resolution 687 (1991), beginning on 26 April 1998;

9. *Reaffirms its full support* for the authority of the Special Commission under its Executive Chairman to ensure the implementation of its mandate under the relevant resolutions of the Council;

10. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted at the 3826th meeting by 10 votes to none, with 5 abstentions (China, Egypt, France, Kenya and Russian Federation)

Decisions

At its 3828th meeting, on 29 October 1997, the Security Council considered the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[281]

"The Security Council has considered the letter dated 29 October 1997 from the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq to the President of the Security Council[282] conveying the unacceptable decision of the Government of Iraq to seek to impose conditions on its cooperation with the Special Commission, thereby preventing the Special Commission from discharging its responsibilities under resolutions 687 (1991), 699 (1991), 707 (1991), 715 (1991), 1051 (1996), 1060 (1996), 1115 (1997) and 1134 (1997).

"The Council recalls its demands in resolution 1134 (1997) that Iraq cooperate fully with the Special Commission in accordance with the relevant resolutions, which constitute the governing standard of Iraqi compliance.

"The Council condemns the decision of the Government of Iraq to try to dictate the terms of its compliance with its obligation to cooperate with the Special Commission. It demands that Iraq cooperate fully, in accordance with the relevant resolutions, without conditions or restrictions, with the Special Commission in the implementation of its mandate. The Council furthermore reminds the Government of Iraq of its responsibility for the safety and security of the Special Commission personnel and inspection teams.

"The Council warns of the serious consequences of Iraq's failure to comply immediately and fully with its obligations under the relevant resolutions. The Council is determined to ensure rapid and full Iraqi compliance with the relevant resolutions and for that purpose will remain actively seized of the matter."

On 3 November 1997, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[283]

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 24 October 1997 concerning your intention to appoint Major-General Esa Kalervo Tarvainen, of Finland, to succeed Major-General Gian Giuseppe Santillo, of Italy, as the next Force Commander of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission[284] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter."

At its 3831st meeting, on 12 November 1997, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait".

Resolution 1137 (1997) of 12 November 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, 707 (1991) of 15 August 1991, 715 (1991) of 11 October 1991, 1060 (1996)

[281] S/PRST/1997/49.

[282] *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1997*, document S/1997/829, annex.

[283] S/1997/842.

[284] S/1997/841.

of 12 June 1996, 1115 (1997) of 21 June 1997 and 1134 (1997) of 23 October 1997,

Taking note with grave concern of the letter dated 29 October 1997 from the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq to the President of the Security Council[282] conveying the unacceptable decision of the Government of Iraq to seek to impose conditions on its cooperation with the Special Commission, of the letter dated 2 November 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission[285] which reiterated the unacceptable demand that the reconnaissance aircraft operating on behalf of the Special Commission be withdrawn from use and which implicitly threatened the safety of such aircraft, and of the letter dated 6 November 1997 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the President of the Security Council[286] admitting that Iraq has moved dual-capable equipment which is subject to monitoring by the Special Commission,

Also taking note with grave concern of the letters dated 30 October and 2 November 1997 from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission to the President of the Security Council[287] advising that the Government of Iraq had denied entry to Iraq to two Special Commission officials on 30 October and 2 November 1997 on the grounds of their nationality, and of the letters dated 3 ,4 , 5 and 7 November 1997 from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission to the President of the Security Council[288] advising that the Government of Iraq had denied entry to sites designated for inspection by the Special Commission on 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 November 1997 to Special Commission inspectors on the grounds of their nationality, as well as of the additional information in the letter dated 5 November 1997 from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission addressed to the President of the Security Council[289] that the Government of Iraq has moved significant pieces of dual-capable equipment subject to monitoring by the Special Commission and that monitoring cameras appear to have been tampered with or covered,

Welcoming the diplomatic initiatives, including that of the high-level mission of the Secretary-General, which have taken place in an effort to ensure that Iraq complies unconditionally with its obligations under the relevant resolutions,

Deeply concerned at the report of the high-level mission of the Secretary-General on the results of its meetings at the highest levels of the Government of Iraq,

Recalling that in its resolution 1115 (1997) the Council expressed its firm intention, unless the Special Commission advised it that Iraq is in substantial compliance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of that resolution, to impose additional measures on those categories of Iraqi officials responsible for the non-compliance,

Recalling also that in its resolution 1134 (1997) the Council reaffirmed its firm intention, if, *inter alia*, the Special Commission reports that Iraq is not in compliance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of resolution 1115 (1997), to adopt measures which would oblige States to refuse the entry into or transit through their territories of all Iraqi officials and members of the Iraqi armed forces who are responsible for or participate in instances of non-compliance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of resolution 1115 (1997),

Recalling further the statement by its President of 29 October 1997,[281] in which the Council condemned the decision of the Government of Iraq to try to dictate the terms of its compliance with its obligation to cooperate with the Special Commission and warned of the serious consequences of Iraq's failure to comply immediately and fully and without conditions or restrictions with its obligations under the relevant resolutions,

Reiterating the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Kuwait and Iraq,

Determined to ensure immediate and full compliance without conditions or restrictions by Iraq with its obligations under the relevant resolutions,

Determining that this situation continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Condemns* the continued violations by Iraq of its obligations under the relevant resolutions to cooperate fully and unconditionally with the Special Commission in the fulfilment of its mandate, including its unacceptable decision of 29 October 1997 to seek to impose conditions on cooperation with the Special Commission, its refusal on 30 October and 2 November 1997 to allow entry to Iraq to two Special Commission officials on the grounds of their nationality, its denial of entry on 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 November 1997 to sites designated by the Special Commission for inspection to Special Commission inspectors on the grounds of their nationality, its implicit threat to the safety of the reconnaissance aircraft operating on behalf of the Special Commission, its removal of significant pieces of dual-use equipment from their previous sites, and its tampering with monitoring cameras of the Special Commission;

2. *Demands* that the Government of Iraq rescind immediately its decision of 29 October 1997;

3. *Demands also* that Iraq cooperate fully and immediately and without conditions or restrictions with the Special Commission in accordance with the relevant resolutions, which constitute the governing standard of Iraqi compliance;

4. *Decides*, in accordance with paragraph 6 of resolution 1134 (1997), that States shall without delay prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of all Iraqi officials and members of the Iraqi armed forces who were responsible for

---

[285] *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1997*, document S/1997/837, annex.

[286] Ibid., document S/1997/855.

[287] Ibid., documents S/1997/830 and S/1997/836.

[288] Ibid., documents S/1997/837, S/1997/843, S/1997/851 and S/1997/864.

[289] Ibid., document S/1997/851.

or participated in the instances of non-compliance detailed in paragraph 1 above, provided that the entry of a person into a particular State on a specified date may be authorized by the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, and provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige a State to refuse entry into its own territory to its own nationals, or to persons carrying out bona fide diplomatic assignments, or missions approved by the Committee ;

5. *Decides also*, in accordance with paragraph 7 of resolution 1134 (1997), to designate in consultation with the Special Commission a list of individuals whose entry or transit will be prevented under the provisions of paragraph 4 above, and requests the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) to develop guidelines and procedures as appropriate for the implementation of the measures set out in paragraph 4 above and to transmit copies of those guidelines and procedures, as well as a list of the individuals designated, to all Member States;

6. *Decides further* that the provisions of paragraphs 4 and 5 above shall terminate one day after the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission reports to the Council that Iraq is allowing the Special Commission inspection teams immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access to any and all areas, facilities, equipment, records and means of transportation which they wish to inspect in accordance with the mandate of the Special Commission as well as to officials and other persons under the authority of the Iraqi Government whom the Special Commission wishes to interview so that the Special Commission may fully discharge its mandate;

7. *Decides* that the reviews provided for in paragraphs 21 and 28 of resolution 687 (1991) shall resume in April 1998 in accordance with paragraph 8 of resolution 1134 (1997), provided that the Government of Iraq shall have complied with paragraph 2 above;

8. *Expresses its firm intention* to take further measures as may be required for the implementation of the present resolution;

9. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the Government of Iraq under the relevant resolutions to ensure the safety and security of the personnel and equipment of the Special Commission and its inspection teams;

10. *Reaffirms also* its full support for the authority of the Special Commission under its Executive Chairman to ensure the implementation of its mandate under the relevant resolutions of the Council;

11. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3831st meeting.

Decisions

At its 3832nd meeting, on 13 November 1997, the Security Council considered the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[290]

"The Security Council condemns in the strongest terms the unacceptable decision of the Government of Iraq in expelling personnel of the Special Commission of a specified nationality and thereby imposing conditions on the Special Commission in contravention of relevant Security Council resolutions which constitute the governing standard of Iraqi compliance.

"The Council demands the immediate and unequivocal revocation of this action, which has prevented the Special Commission from discharging its responsibilities under the relevant resolutions. The Council recalls the statement by its President of 29 October 1997,[291] in which the Council warned of the serious consequences of Iraq's failure to comply immediately and fully and without conditions or restrictions with its obligations under the relevant resolutions. The Council further demands, in accordance with its resolution 1137 (1997), that Iraq comply immediately and fully with its obligations under the relevant resolutions.

"The Council expresses its support for the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency and stresses the importance of their ensuring the implementation of all aspects of their mandates, including their vital work in monitoring and verification in Iraq, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Council.

"The Council stresses that the Government of Iraq has full responsibility for ensuring the safety and security of the personnel and equipment of the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency and their inspection teams."

On 14 November 1997, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission established by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 9 (*b*) (i) of Council resolution 687 (1991):[291]

"The Security Council takes note of your letter dated 13 November 1997,[292] in which you informed the Council that, as a result of the non-compliance by the Government of Iraq with Council resolution 1137 (1997), you have decided to withdraw temporarily from Iraq the majority of personnel of the Special Commission.

"In view of this development with regard to Special Commission activities in the territory of Iraq, we welcome your intention to present to the Council an assessment of the ability of the Commission, in the current circumstances, to perform its mandate, including your views on the need for an emergency meeting of the Commission."

---

[290] S/PRST/1997/51.

[291] S/1997/889.

[292] *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1997*, document S/1997/883.

At its 3838th meeting, on 3 December 1997, the Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

"Letter dated 22 November 1997 from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission established by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 9 (*b*) (i) of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/922)".[274]

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[291]

"The Security Council endorses the conclusions and recommendations of the report of the emergency session of the Special Commission[292] aimed at full and expeditious implementation of the relevant resolutions and at increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of the work of the Commission to this end.

"The Council reiterates its demand that Iraq fulfil all its obligations as set out in all the relevant resolutions, including resolution 1137 (1997), and cooperate fully with the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency in the implementation of their respective mandates. The Council stresses that the effectiveness and speed with which the Special Commission may accomplish its responsibilities is, above all, determined by the degree to which the Government of Iraq cooperates in disclosing the full extent and disposition of its proscribed programmes and in granting the Commission unimpeded access to all sites, documents, records and individuals. The Council acknowledges the conclusion of the report of the emergency session of the Special Commission that the Commission respects the legitimate national security, sovereignty and dignity concerns of Iraq in the context of the need for full application of the mandate given to it by the Council.

"The Council welcomes the progress achieved by the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency in various disarmament areas. The Council encourages intensified efforts, in line with the conclusions and recommendations of the emergency session of the Special Commission, in order to implement fully the mandates of the Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency in each of their respective disarmament areas. The Council acknowledges that, as Iraq complies with its obligations under the relevant resolutions, and the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency so report and the Council agrees, the Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency would make the transition from investigation to monitoring in their respective areas, expanding the use of the ongoing monitoring system functioning in Iraq.

"The Council urges Member States to respond positively to the requests contained in the report of the emergency session of the Special Commission, in particular related to the provision of additional personnel, equipment and information required by the Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency for more efficient and effective implementation of their respective mandates.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter and will consider whether additional action may be necessary."

At its 3840th meeting, on 4 December 1997, the Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

"Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 3 of resolution 1111 (1997) (S/1997/935)[276]

"Letter dated 2 December 1997 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/942)".[279]

Resolution 1143 (1997)
of 4 December 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 986 (1995) of 14 April 1995, 1111 (1997) of 4 June 1997 and 1129 (1997) of 12 September 1997,

Convinced of the need as a temporary measure to continue to provide for the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people until the fulfilment by Iraq of the relevant resolutions, including notably resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, allows the Council to take further action with regard to the prohibitions referred to in resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, in accordance with the provisions of those resolutions,

Convinced also of the need for equitable distribution of humanitarian relief to all segments of the Iraqi population throughout the country,

Welcoming the report submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 3 of resolution 1111 (1997),[293] and his intention to submit a supplementary report, as well as the report submitted in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 1111 (1997) by the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990),[294]

Noting with concern that, despite the ongoing implementation of resolutions 986 (1995) and 1111 (1997), the population of Iraq continues to face a serious nutritional and health situation,

Determined to avoid any further deterioration of the current humanitarian situation,

---

[291] S/PRST/1997/54.

[294] *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year*

Noting with appreciation the recommendation of the Secretary-General that the Council re-examine the adequacy of the revenues provided by resolution 986 (1995) and consider how best to meet the priority humanitarian requirements of the Iraqi people, including the possibility of increasing those revenues,

Noting also with appreciation the intention of the Secretary-General to include in his supplementary report recommendations on ways to improve the processing and supply of humanitarian goods under resolution 986 (1995),

Welcoming the efforts made by the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) to refine and clarify its working procedures, and encouraging the Committee to go further in that direction in order to expedite the approval process,

Reaffirming the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* that the provisions of resolution 986 (1995), except those contained in paragraphs 4, 11 and 12, shall remain in force for another period of 180 days beginning at 0001 hours eastern standard time, on 5 December 1997;

2. *Also decides* that the provisions of the distribution plan in respect of goods purchased in accordance with resolution 1111 (1997) shall continue to apply to foodstuffs, medicine and health supplies purchased in accordance with the present resolution pending the approval of the Secretary-General of a new distribution plan, to be submitted by the Government of Iraq before 5 January 1998;

3. *Further decides* to conduct a thorough review of all aspects of the implementation of the present resolution 90 days after the entry into force of paragraph 1 above and again prior to the end of the 180-day period, on receipt of the reports referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5 below, and expresses its intention, prior to the end of the 180-day period, to consider favourably renewal of the provisions of the present resolution, provided that the reports referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5 below indicate that those provisions are being satisfactorily implemented;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council 90 days after the date of entry into force of paragraph 1 above, and again prior to the end of the 180-day period, on the basis of observation by United Nations personnel in Iraq, and on the basis of consultations with the Government of Iraq, on whether Iraq has ensured the equitable distribution of medicine, health supplies, foodstuffs, and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs, financed in accordance with paragraph 8 (*a*) of resolution 986 (1995), including in his reports any observations he may have on the adequacy of the revenues to meet Iraq's humanitarian needs, and on Iraq's capacity to export sufficient quantities of petroleum and petroleum products to produce the sum referred to in paragraph 1 of resolution 986 (1995);

5. *Requests* the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990), in close coordination with the date of entry into force of paragraph 1 above and again prior to the end of the 180-day period on the implementation of the arrangements in paragraphs 1, 2, 6, 8, 9 and 10 of resolution 986 (1995);

6. *Welcomes* the intention of the Secretary-General to submit a supplementary report, and expresses its willingness, in the light of his recommendations, to find ways of improving the implementation of the humanitarian programme and to take such action over additional resources as needed to meet priority humanitarian requirements of the Iraqi people, as well as to consider an extension of the time-frame for the implementation of the present resolution;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit his supplementary report to the Council no later than 30 January 1998;

8. *Stresses* the need to ensure respect for the security and safety of all persons appointed by the Secretary-General for the implementation of the present resolution in Iraq;

9. *Requests* the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) to continue, in close coordination with the Secretary-General, to refine and clarify working procedures in order to expedite the approval process and to report to the Council no later than 30 January 1998;

10. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3840th meeting.

Decisions

At its 3844th meeting, on 22 December 1997, the Security Council considered the item entitled:

"The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

> "Letter dated 17 December 1997 from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission established by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 9 (*b*) (i) of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/987)".[276]

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[277]

> "The Security Council has considered the report of 17 December 1997 from the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission on his discussions with officials of the Government of Iraq, which took place in Baghdad from 12 to 16 December 1997.[278]
>
> "The Council recalls all its relevant resolutions, including resolution 1137 (1997) of 12 November 1997, and the statement by its President of 3 December 1997.[279] The Council reiterates its demand that the Government of

[277] S/PRST/1997/56

[278] *See Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year*

Iraq cooperate fully with the Special Commission in accordance with all relevant resolutions and that the Government of Iraq allow the Special Commission inspection teams immediate, unconditional access to any and all areas, facilities, equipment, records and means of transportation which they wish to inspect in accordance with the mandate of the Special Commission.

"The Council stresses that failure by the Government of Iraq to provide the Special Commission with immediate, unconditional access to any site or category of sites is unacceptable and a clear violation of the relevant resolutions.

"The Council expresses its full support for the Special Commission and its Executive Chairman, including in his ongoing discussions with officials of the Government of Iraq. The Council acknowledges that discussions are continuing on practical arrangements for implementation of all its relevant resolutions. The Council reiterates that the effectiveness and speed with which the Special Commission may accomplish its responsibilities is, above all, determined by the degree to which the Government of Iraq cooperates in disclosing the full extent and disposition of its proscribed programmes and in granting the Special Commission unimpeded access to all sites, documents, records, and individuals. The Council calls upon the Government of Iraq to cooperate fully with the Special Commission in the implementation of its mandate.

"The Council will remain actively seized of the matter."

THE SITUATION IN CAMBODIA

[Resolutions or decisions on this question have been adopted by the Security Council every year since 1990.]

Decisions

On 14 April 1997, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[299]

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 7 April 1997[300] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. The members of the Council take note of the information contained in the letter and welcome your decision to extend the mandate of your representative in Cambodia for six months."

On 3 June 1997, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[301]

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 30 May 1997 concerning your decision to appoint Mr. Lakhan L. Mehrotra, of India, as your representative in Cambodia[302] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the decision contained in your letter."

At its 3799th meeting, on 11 July 1997, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation in Cambodia".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[303]

"The Security Council is gravely concerned at recent developments in Cambodia, including violence, which have the effect of jeopardizing continued progress of the Cambodian peace process, and calls for an immediate end to the fighting.

"The Council reaffirms the need to respect the principles of national unity, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

"The Council calls upon all parties to respect fully their commitments under the Paris agreements on Cambodia.[304] It urges them to resolve their differences through peaceful means and political dialogue and in accordance with the spirit of national reconciliation.

"The Council calls upon the parties again to ensure the effective and smooth operation of constitutional institutions.

"The Council condemns all acts of violence and calls upon all parties to ensure the safety and security of persons and to respect the principles and rules of humanitarian law.

"The Council reminds the Cambodian Government of its public undertaking that free and fair legislative elections would be held in May 1998. It stresses the importance of this electoral process.

"The Council welcomes and supports all efforts to promote dialogue among the parties, including those undertaken by the countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations and other signatory States of the Paris agreements on Cambodia.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter."

---

[299] S/1997/308.

[300] S/1997/307.

[301] S/1997/427.

[302] [illegible] 1997.

[304] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year,*

On 13 October 1997, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[305]

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 8 October 1997[306] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. The members of the Council take note of the information contained in the letter and welcome your decision to extend the mandate of your representative in Cambodia for six months."

On 30 October 1997, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[307]

"The members of the Security Council take note with appreciation of your letter dated 27 October 1997 containing assurances, given in an attachment to the letter, concerning the forthcoming elections and the security and safety of returning political leaders, as well as regarding their participation in political activities.[308] They welcome these commitments and take note of your intention to keep the Council regularly informed about their implementation.

"The members of the Council express support for the steps you intend to take to monitor the return of political leaders staying abroad and their resumption of political activities, as enumerated in your letter. They also express the hope that these steps may help facilitate the expeditious return of political leaders staying abroad.

"The members of the Council support and commend you and member countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations for your persistent efforts to contribute constructively to a peaceful resolution of the Cambodian situation."

[305] S/1997/788.

[306] S/1997/787.

[307] S/1997/999.

[308] *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1997*, document S/1997/998.

THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

[Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council in 1994 and 1996.]

Decisions

At its 3765th meeting, on 14 April 1997, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Afghanistan, Germany, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Italy, the Netherlands, Pakistan and Turkey to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of Indonesia,[309] to extend an invitation to Mr. Engin Ahmet Ansay, Permanent Observer of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the United Nations, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council.

Upon resumption of the meeting, on 15 April 1997, the Council decided to invite the representative of Tajikistan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item.

At its 3766th meeting, on 16 April 1997, the Council considered the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[310]

"The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General of 16 March 1997 concerning the situation in Afghanistan.[311] It has also considered the views expressed at its 3765th meeting, on 14 and 15 April 1997, on the subject.[312]

"The Council expresses its grave concern at the continued fighting in Afghanistan and its intensification in recent months. It reiterates that the continuation of the conflict threatens to destabilize the region and prevents steps towards the formation of a fully representative and broad-based government able to address effectively Afghanistan's acute social and economic problems.

"The Council calls upon the Afghan parties to cease immediately all hostile actions and to enter into sustained negotiations. The Council strongly believes that a negotiated settlement is the only solution to the long-standing conflict in this country.

[309] Document S/1997/305, incorporated in the record of the 3765th

[311] *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1997*, document S/1997/240.

"The Council fully supports the United Nations efforts to facilitate national reconciliation in Afghanistan. It is convinced that the United Nations must continue to play the central role in assisting the warring Afghan factions in engaging in a fully-fledged negotiating process on the basis of Council resolution 1076 (1996) and General Assembly resolution 51/195. The Council welcomes the activities of the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan and supports further efforts by the Secretary-General to give a new impetus to its work. In this context, it welcomes the holding by the Special Mission of intra-Afghan working group meetings in Islamabad but regrets that these efforts have not yet achieved positive results.

"The Council deeply regrets that many important provisions of Council resolution 1076 (1996) and General Assembly resolution 51/195 remain unimplemented. It calls upon all Afghan parties, in particular the Taliban, to abide by these resolutions, to cooperate fully with the Special Mission and to participate in serious and honest negotiations through the good offices of the Mission. The Council urges interested countries to coordinate their activities with those of the Special Mission and to refrain from supporting one Afghan party against another.

"The Council welcomes the convening by the Secretary-General of a meeting of concerned countries on 16 April 1997, following the earlier meeting held in New York on 18 November 1996.

"The Council takes note of the intention of the Secretary-General to consult the Afghan parties and all those concerned on the advisability of an intra-Afghan meeting at some stage and requests him to put forward a concrete plan if and when he decides that it will contribute to the peace process.

"The Council again calls upon all States to end immediately the supply of arms and ammunition to all parties to the conflict in Afghanistan.

"The Council reiterates its concern that the continuation of the conflict in Afghanistan provides a fertile ground for terrorism and drug trafficking which destabilize the region and beyond, and calls upon the leaders of the Afghan parties to halt such activities.

"The Council is deeply concerned at the worsening of the humanitarian situation, including the displacement of the civilian population. It is also deeply concerned at the discrimination against women and other violations of human rights and of international humanitarian law in Afghanistan. The Council deplores the mistreatment of personnel of international humanitarian organizations, which inhibits the ability of the international community to respond to Afghanistan's pressing humanitarian needs.

"The Council welcomes the convening of an International Forum on Assistance to Afghanistan on 21and 22 January 1997 at Ashgabat and the forthcoming meeting of the Afghanistan Support Group on 21 April 1997 in Geneva. It encourages all States and international organizations to continue to extend all possible humanitarian assistance, which should be [illegible]

"The Council will remain seized of the matter and requests the Secretary-General to continue to keep it regularly informed of the situation in Afghanistan."

On 13 May 1997, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[313]

"The members of the Security Council express their appreciation for your letter dated 1 May 1997 concerning the informal consultative meeting on Afghanistan, held in New York on 16 April 1997.[314] They welcome your initiative to convene the meeting of the concerned countries to reassess the situation in Afghanistan following recent political and military developments, to discuss how best to promote a negotiated settlement of the conflict and reinforce the United Nations peacemaking efforts.

"The members of the Council remain gravely concerned about the danger of the continued armed conflict for the region and the plight of the Afghan people. They stress the need for the Afghan parties to cease immediately all armed hostilities, renounce the use of force, put aside their differences and engage in a political dialogue aimed at achieving peace and national reconciliation.

"The members of the Council reaffirm their support for the continuing efforts of the United Nations, in particular those of the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan, to facilitate national reconciliation in Afghanistan on the basis of General Assembly resolution 51/195 of 17 December 1996 and Council resolution 1076 (1996) of 22 October 1996. While recognizing the need for all concerned countries to be involved in the search for peace, they stress that such initiatives should be coordinated with the United Nations which plays the central role in promoting agreement on a ceasefire and negotiations between the Afghan parties.

"The members of the Council take note of the concrete proposals by the participants at the above-mentioned consultative meeting aimed at assisting the peaceful resolution of the conflict. They believe that the meeting represented a useful international framework which could be convened more frequently.

"The members of the Council will continue to follow closely the developments in Afghanistan."

At its 3796th meeting, on 9 July 1997, the Council decided to invite the representative of Afghanistan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[315]

---

[313] S/1997/366

[314] *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year,*

"The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General of 16 June 1997 concerning the situation in Afghanistan.[316]

"The Council expresses its grave concern at the continued escalation of military confrontation in Afghanistan. It calls for an immediate end to the fighting.

"The Council calls upon all Afghan parties to return to the negotiating table immediately and to work together towards the formation of a broad-based, fully representative government that will protect the rights of all Afghans and abide by Afghanistan's international obligations.

"The Council, taking into account risks of regional destabilization, believes that peace and stability in Afghanistan can best be attained through intra-Afghan political negotiations under United Nations auspices with the active and coordinated assistance of all countries concerned. It urges the Afghan parties and countries concerned to abide by the provisions of relevant resolutions on Afghanistan adopted by the Council and the General Assembly.

"The Council stresses that all external interference in Afghan affairs must cease, and, in this context, it calls upon all States to end immediately the supply of arms and ammunition to all parties to the conflict in Afghanistan.

"The Council is deeply concerned at the continuing discrimination against girls and women and other violations of human rights, as well as at violations of international humanitarian law.

"The Council reiterates that the continuation of the conflict in Afghanistan provides a fertile ground for terrorism and illegal drug production and trafficking, which destabilize the region and beyond, and calls upon the leaders of the Afghan parties to halt such activities.

"The Council is deeply concerned at the worsening of the humanitarian situation, including the displacement of the civilian population. In this regard, it calls upon Member States to respond generously to the 1997 United Nations consolidated appeal for emergency humanitarian assistance for Afghanistan.

"The Council reaffirms its full support for the efforts of the United Nations in Afghanistan, in particular the activities of the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan. It requests the Secretary-General to continue to keep it regularly informed of the situation and his efforts, as well as those of the Special Mission.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter."

On 31 July 1997, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[317]

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 28 July 1997 regarding your decision to appoint Mr. Lakhdar Brahimi as your Special Envoy to undertake a short-term mission in order to consult interested and relevant countries and parties, as well as the Organization of Islamic Conference, on their positions and proposals related to peacemaking efforts in Afghanistan,[318] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They welcome the decision contained in your letter.

"The members of the Council express their full support for the Special Envoy in the fulfilment of his mission.

"The members of the Council look forward to being kept closely informed of the work of the Special Envoy."

At its 3841st meeting, on 16 December 1997, the Council decided to invite the representative of Afghanistan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in Afghanistan

"Report of the Secretary-General (S/1997/894)".[319]

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[320]

"The Security Council has considered the report of the Secretary-General of 14 November 1997 on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security,[321] which was also considered by the General Assembly.

"The Council reiterates its grave concern at the continued military confrontation in Afghanistan, which has caused human suffering and material destruction, which threatens to lead to the disintegration of the country and which represents a growing threat to regional and international peace and security. It deplores the unwillingness of the Afghan warring factions to lay down their arms and cooperate with the United Nations for peace.

"The Council stresses that the Afghan conflict has no military solution and that the primary responsibility for finding a peaceful settlement lies with the Afghan parties themselves. It urges all Afghan parties to take genuine confidence-building measures, to agree immediately on a ceasefire, and to engage without preconditions in a political dialogue aimed at achieving national reconciliation, a lasting political settlement of the conflict and the formation of a broad-based, fully representative government that will

[316] *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1997*, document S/1997/463.

[317] *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1997*, document S/1997/592.

[318] Ibid., *Supplement for October, November and December 1997*.

[319] S/PRST/1997/55.

[320] *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year,*

protect the rights of all Afghans and abide by Afghanistan's international obligations.

"The Council deplores the fact that foreign military support to the Afghan parties continued unabated through 1997 and reiterates its call to all States to end immediately the supply of arms, ammunition, military equipment, training or any other military support to all parties to the conflict in Afghanistan, including the involvement of foreign military personnel.

"The Council encourages the Secretary-General and Member States to undertake preliminary studies on how an effective arms embargo could be imposed and implemented in a fair and verifiable manner.

"The Council insists that the United Nations, as a universally recognized and impartial intermediary, must be given all necessary support so it can continue to play a pivotal, central role in coordinated international efforts, including the efforts of interested countries and organizations, towards a peaceful resolution of the Afghan conflict. It believes that peace and stability in Afghanistan can best be attained through intra-Afghan political negotiations under United Nations auspices with the active and coordinated assistance of all countries concerned. The Council reiterates its full support for the activities and mandates of the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan and those of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan.

"The Council supports the efforts of the Secretary-General aimed at the establishment of a solid international framework in order to address the external aspects of the Afghan question and, in this context, welcomes the convening of meetings of concerned countries as well as those of the immediate neighbours and other countries.

"The Council remains deeply concerned at the continuing discrimination against girls and women and other violations of human rights, as well as at violations of international humanitarian law in Afghanistan.

"The Council notes with deep concern the reports about mass killings of prisoners of war and civilians in Afghanistan and supports the intention of the Secretary-General to continue to investigate fully such reports.

"The Council expresses serious concern over the looting of United Nations premises and food supplies and deliberate restrictions placed on the access of humanitarian organizations to some parts of the country and on other humanitarian operations, and urges all parties to prevent their recurrence.

"The Council reiterates that the continuation of the conflict in Afghanistan provides a fertile ground for terrorism and illegal drug production and trafficking which destabilize the region and beyond, and calls upon the leaders of the Afghan parties to halt such activities.

"The Council requests the Secretary-General to continue to keep it regularly informed about the situation in Afghanistan and his efforts.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter."

PROTECTION FOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES AND OTHERS IN CONFLICT SITUATIONS

Decisions

At its 3778th meeting, on 21 May 1997, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Cuba, Germany, India, Iraq, Italy, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Rwanda, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Ukraine and Zimbabwe to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "Protection for humanitarian assistance to refugees and others in conflict situations".

At the same meeting, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council, to the Director of the Liaison Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and to the Deputy Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of the Republic of Korea,[322] to extend an invitation to Mr. Peter Küng, head of delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross to the United Nations.

At the same meeting also, the Council decided to extend an invitation, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, to the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator.

Upon resumption of the meeting, the Council decided to invite the representative of Azerbaijan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item.

At its 3790th meeting, on 19 June 1997, the Council considered the item entitled "Protection for humanitarian assistance to refugees and others in conflict situations".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[323]

"The Security Council has considered the matter of protection for humanitarian assistance to refugees and others in conflict situations and has given careful

consideration to the views expressed in the debate on the matter at its 3778th meeting on 21 May 1997.[324]

"The Council notes that massive displacement of civilian populations in conflict situations may pose a serious challenge to international peace and security. The Council, in seeking protection for humanitarian assistance to refugees and others in conflict situations, underlines the importance of pursuing a coordinated and comprehensive approach in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

"The Council expresses its grave concern at the recent increase in attacks or use of force in conflict situations against refugees and other civilians, in violation of the relevant rules of international law, including those of international humanitarian law. The Council reiterates its condemnation of such acts and once again calls upon all those concerned to comply strictly with the relevant rules of international law. In particular, it calls upon all parties concerned to ensure the safety of refugees, displaced persons and other civilians, and guarantee the unimpeded and safe access of United Nations and other humanitarian personnel to those in need.

"The Council also expresses its grave concern at all attacks or use of force against United Nations and other personnel associated with United Nations operations, as well as personnel of humanitarian organizations, in violation of the relevant rules of international law, including those of international humanitarian law. In this context, the Council recalls its resolution 868 (1993) and the statement by its President of 12 March 1997.[325] It also recalls the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel adopted by the General Assembly on 9 December 1994.[326] In this context, it calls upon all parties concerned to ensure the safety and security of these personnel as well as personnel of humanitarian organizations, and encourages all States to consider ways and means to strengthen the protection of such personnel.

"The Council reminds all States and others concerned of the need to bring to justice those who violate international humanitarian law. In this context, it recalls the resolution on the establishment of an international criminal court adopted by the General Assembly on 17 December 1996.[327]

"The Council supports further exploration of ways and means by which the international community may enhance the compliance by parties concerned with the relevant rules of international law, including those of international humanitarian law.

"The Council encourages States to consider acceding to the relevant international conventions designed to address the problems of refugees.

"The Council underlines the importance of ensuring clear, appropriate and realistic mandates to be implemented in an impartial manner as well as adequate resources for United Nations peacekeeping operations. In this context, the Council, in establishing or authorizing an operation to protect humanitarian assistance to refugees and others in conflict situations, reaffirms the principles of full respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the States concerned. The Council also underlines the importance of ensuring the proper discharge of the mandates conferred upon peacekeeping operations.

"The Council stresses the importance of ensuring closer coordination between the relevant United Nations bodies and other international agencies, acting in accordance with their own mandates and status, with a view to effectively providing or protecting humanitarian assistance to those in need. In this context, the Council encourages an enhanced role for the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General in coordination to this end.

"The Council stresses the importance of the activities of the relevant United Nations bodies, agencies and other international humanitarian organizations and the need for these activities to continue to be carried out in accordance with the principles of humanity, neutrality and impartiality of humanitarian assistance.

"The Council also stresses the importance of crisis prevention, including by addressing the root causes of such crises. It therefore encourages the Secretary-General and all States to look further into practical ways to enhance the United Nations capacity and capability in this regard.

"The Council encourages the Secretary-General to study further how to improve the protection for humanitarian assistance to refugees and others in conflict situations."

---

[324] See S/PV. 3778. For the final text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year*, 3778th meeting.

[325] S/PRST/1997/13.

[326] General Assembly resolution 49/59, annex.

[327] General Assembly resolution 51/207.

THE SITUATION IN SIERRA LEONE

[Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council in 1995 and 1996.]

Decisions

At its 3781st meeting, on 27 May 1997, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Sierra Leone to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Sierra Leone".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[328]

> "The Security Council is deeply concerned about the military *coup d'état* in Sierra Leone, especially when the United Nations is assisting the process of reconciliation in that country. It strongly deplores this attempt to overthrow the democratically elected Government and calls for an immediate restoration of constitutional order. The Council takes note of the communiqué of 26 May 1997 of the Central Organ Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution of the Organization of African Unity, and underlines the imperative need to implement the Abidjan Agreement[329] which continues to serve as a viable framework for peace, stability and reconciliation in Sierra Leone.
>
> "The Council strongly condemns the violence which has been inflicted on both local and expatriate communities, in particular United Nations and other international personnel serving in the country. It recalls the obligation of all concerned to ensure the protection of United Nations and other international personnel in the country, and calls for an end to the looting of premises and equipment belonging to the United Nations and international aid agencies."

At its 3797th meeting, on 11 July 1997, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Zimbabwe to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Sierra Leone".

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of Kenya,[330] to extend an invitation to Mr. Ibrahima Sy, Permanent Observer of the Organization of African Unity, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council.

At its 3798th meeting, on 11 July 1997, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Zimbabwe to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Sierra Leone".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[331]

> "The Security Council recalls the statement by its President of 27 May 1997[328] following the military *coup d'état* in Sierra Leone on 25 May 1997. It remains deeply concerned about the continuing crisis in Sierra Leone and its negative humanitarian consequences on the civilian population, including refugees and internally displaced persons, and, in particular, the atrocities committed against the citizens of Sierra Leone, foreign nationals and personnel of the Monitoring Group of the Economic Community of West African States. It reiterates its view that the attempt to overthrow the democratically elected Government of President Ahmad Tejan Kabbah is unacceptable and calls again for the immediate and unconditional restoration of constitutional order in the country.
>
> "The Council is concerned about the grave crisis in Sierra Leone which endangers the peace, security and stability of the whole region and, in particular, about its possible negative impact on the ongoing peace process in neighbouring Liberia.
>
> "The Council strongly supports the decision adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its sixty-sixth ordinary session, held at Harare from 28 to 31 May 1997,[332] in which the Council of Ministers appealed to the leaders of the Economic Community of West African States and the international community to help the people of Sierra Leone to restore the constitutional order in that country and in which it underlined the imperative need to implement the Abidjan Agreement,[329] which continues to serve as a viable framework for peace, stability and reconciliation in Sierra Leone.
>
> "The Council welcomes the participation of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Economic Community of West African States members of the Committee of Four in its 3797th meeting of 11 July 1997.
>
> "The Council welcomes the mediation efforts initiated by the Economic Community of West African States and expresses its full support for the objectives of those efforts as set out in the final communiqué issued at the meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Economic Community of West African States , held in Conakry on 26 June 1997.[333]

---

[328] S/PRST/1997/29.

[329] *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-first Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1996*, document S/1996/1034, annex.

[330] Document S/1997/536, incorporated in the record of the 3797th meeting.

[331] S/PRST/1997/36.

[332] See A/52/465, annex I, decision CM/Dec.356 (LXVI).

[333] *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1997*, document S/1997/499, annex.

"The Council calls upon those who have seized power to cooperate fully with those efforts so that the constitutional order in Sierra Leone will be restored immediately.

"The Council will continue to follow closely the progress of efforts aimed at the peaceful resolution of the crisis and stands ready to consider appropriate measures if constitutional order in Sierra Leone is not restored without delay.

"The Council will remain actively seized of this matter."

At its 3809th meeting, on 6 August 1997, the Council decided to invite the representative of Sierra Leone to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Sierra Leone".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[334]

"The Security Council recalls the statements by its President of 27 May[328] and 11 July 1997[331] following the military *coup d'état* in Sierra Leone on 25 May 1997. It condemns the overthrow of the democratically elected Government of President Ahmad Tejan Kabbah and calls upon the military junta to take immediate steps to bring about the unconditional restoration of that Government. The Council remains deeply concerned about the situation in Sierra Leone, which endangers peace, security and stability in the whole region.

"The Council underlines the need to implement the Abidjan Agreement,[329] which continues to serve as a viable framework for peace, stability and reconciliation in Sierra Leone.

"The Council expresses its appreciation to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Economic Community of West African States members of the Committee of Four for their efforts to negotiate with representatives of the military junta on 17 and 18 and 29 and 30 July 1997 in Abidjan on a peaceful resolution of the crisis, and reiterates its full support for the objectives of this mediation. It deeply regrets the breakdown of these talks and considers that the responsibility for this failure rests entirely with the military junta which refused to negotiate in good faith.

"The Council considers that the attempt by the military junta to set conditions for the restoration of the democratically elected Government is unacceptable, and calls upon the junta to renounce its declared intention to remain in power and to resume negotiations with the Committee of Four Ministers for Foreign Ministers without delay.

"The Council will, in the absence of a satisfactory response from the military junta, be ready to take appropriate measures with the objective of restoring the democratically elected Government of President Kabbah.

"The Council remains deeply concerned about the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Sierra Leone and at the continued looting and commandeering of relief supplies of international agencies. It calls upon the military junta to cease all interference with the delivery of humanitarian assistance to the people of Sierra Leone. The Council condemns the continuing violence and threats of violence by the junta towards the civilian population, foreign nationals and personnel of the Monitoring Group of the Economic Community of West African States, and calls for an end to such acts of violence. The Council also expresses its concern at the effects of the continuing influx of refugees into neighbouring countries, in particular Guinea, due to the crisis in Sierra Leone. It calls upon all States and relevant international organizations to provide help to these countries in dealing with this problem.

"The Council will remain actively seized of this matter."

On 3 September 1997, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[335]

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 28 August 1997 concerning your decision to appoint Mr. Francis G. Okelo, of Uganda, as your Special Envoy for Sierra Leone[336] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They welcome the decision contained in your letter."

At its 3822nd meeting, on 8 October 1997, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Nigeria and Sierra Leone to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Sierra Leone".

Resolution 1132 (1997)
of 8 October 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling the statements by its President of 27 May,[328] 11 July[331] and 6 August 1997[334] condemning the military coup in Sierra Leone,

Taking note of the decision adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its sixty-sixth ordinary session, held at Harare from 28 to 31 May 1997, concerning the situation in Sierra Leone,[332]

Taking note also of the communiqué issued at the meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Economic Community of West African States on Sierra Leone, held in Conakry on 26 June 1997,[337] the declaration on Sierra Leone of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Economic Community of West African States members of the Committee of Four , issued at Abidjan on 30 July 1997,[338] and the final

[334] S/PRST/1997/42.

[335] S/1997/681.

[336] S/1997/680.

[337] *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1997*, document S/1997/499.

[338] Ibid., *Supplement for July, August and September 1997*, document S/1997/646, annex.

communiqué[339] and the decision on sanctions against the military junta in Sierra Leone,[340] issued at the summit of the Economic Community of West African States, held at Abuja on 28 and 29 August 1997,

Taking note further of the letter dated 7 October 1997 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council,[341]

Expressing its full support and appreciation for the mediation efforts of the Committee of the Economic Community of West African States,

Reaffirming its view that the Abidjan Agreement[329] continues to serve as a viable framework for peace, stability and reconciliation in Sierra Leone,

Deploring the fact that the military junta has not taken steps to allow the restoration of the democratically elected Government and a return to constitutional order,

Gravely concerned at the continued violence and loss of life in Sierra Leone following the military coup of 25 May 1997, the deteriorating humanitarian conditions in that country, and the consequences for neighbouring countries,

Determining that the situation in Sierra Leone constitutes a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Demands* that the military junta take immediate steps to relinquish power in Sierra Leone and make way for the restoration of the democratically elected Government and a return to constitutional order;

2. *Reiterates its call* upon the junta to end all acts of violence and to cease all interference with the delivery of humanitarian assistance to the people of Sierra Leone;

3. *Expresses its strong support* for the efforts of the Committee of the Economic Community of West African States to resolve the crisis in Sierra Leone, and encourages it to continue to work for the peaceful restoration of the constitutional order, including through the resumption of negotiations;

4. *Encourages* the Secretary-General, through his Special Envoy, in cooperation with the Committee, to assist the search for a peaceful resolution of the crisis and, to that end, to work for a resumption of discussions with all parties to the crisis;

5. *Decides* that all States shall prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of members of the military junta and adult members of their families, as designated in accordance with paragraph 10 (*f*) below, provided that the entry into or transit through a particular State of any such person may be authorized by the Committee established by paragraph 10 below for verified humanitarian purposes or purposes consistent with paragraph 1 above, and provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige a State to refuse entry into its territory to its own nationals;

6. *Decides also* that all States shall prevent the sale or supply to Sierra Leone, by their nationals or from their territories, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of petroleum and petroleum products and arms and related *matériel* of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment and spare parts for the aforementioned, whether or not originating in their territory;

7. *Decides further* that the Committee established by paragraph 10 below may authorize, on a case-by-case basis under a no-objection procedure:

(*a*) Applications by the democratically elected Government of Sierra Leone for the importation into Sierra Leone of petroleum or petroleum products;

(*b*) Applications by any other Government or by United Nations agencies for the importation of petroleum or petroleum products into Sierra Leone for verified humanitarian purposes, or for the needs of the Monitoring Group of the Economic Community of West African States, subject to acceptable arrangements for effective monitoring of delivery;

8. *Acting* under Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, authorizes the Economic Community of West African States, cooperating with the democratically elected Government of Sierra Leone, to ensure strict implementation of the provisions of the present resolution relating to the supply of petroleum and petroleum products, and arms and related *matériel* of all types, including, where necessary and in conformity with applicable international standards, by halting inward maritime shipping in order to inspect and verify their cargoes and destinations, and calls upon all States to cooperate with the Economic Community of West African States in this regard;

9. *Requests* the Economic Community of West African States to report every thirty days to the Committee established by paragraph 10 below on all activities undertaken pursuant to paragraph 8 above;

10. *Decides* to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council, a Committee of the Security Council consisting of all the members of the Council, to undertake the following tasks and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations:

(*a*) To seek from all States further information regarding the action taken by them with a view to implementing effectively the measures imposed by paragraphs 5 and 6 above;

(*b*) To consider information brought to its attention by States concerning violations of the measures imposed by paragraphs 5 and 6 above and to recommend appropriate measures in response thereto;

(*c*) To make periodic reports to the Security Council on information submitted to it regarding alleged violations of the

[339] Ibid., document S/1997/695, annex I.

[340] Ibid., annex II.

[341] Ibid., *Supplement for October, November and December 1997*, document S/1997/776.

measures imposed by paragraphs 5 and 6 above, identifying where possible persons or entities, including vessels, reported to be engaged in such violations;

(*d*) To promulgate such guidelines as may be necessary to facilitate the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraphs 5 and 6 above;

(*e*) To consider and decide on expeditiously requests for the approval of imports of petroleum and petroleum products in accordance with paragraph 7 above;

(*f*) To designate expeditiously members of the military junta and adult members of their families whose entry or transit is to be prevented in accordance with paragraph 5 above;

(*g*) To examine the reports submitted pursuant to paragraphs 9 above and 13 below;

(*h*) To establish liaison with the Committee of the Economic Community of West African States on the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraphs 5 and 6 above;

11. *Calls upon* all States and all international and regional organizations to act strictly in conformity with the present resolution, notwithstanding the existence of any rights granted or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or of any contract entered into or any licence or permit granted prior to the entry into force of the provisions set out in paragraphs 5 and 6 above;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Committee established by paragraph 10 above and to make the necessary arrangements in the Secretariat for this purpose;

13. *Requests* States to report to the Secretary-General within thirty days of the date of adoption of the present resolution on the steps they have taken to give effect to the provisions set out in paragraphs 5 and 6 above;

14. *Requests* all those concerned, including the Economic Community of West African States, the United Nations and other international humanitarian agencies, to establish appropriate arrangements for the provision of humanitarian assistance and to endeavour to ensure that such assistance responds to local needs and is safely delivered to, and used by, its intended recipients;

15. *Urges* all States, international organizations and financial institutions to assist States in the region in addressing the economic and social consequences of the influx of refugees from Sierra Leone;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit an initial report to the Council within fifteen days of the adoption of the present resolution on compliance with paragraph 1 above, and thereafter every sixty days after the date of adoption of the present resolution, on its implementation and on the humanitarian situation in Sierra Leone;

17. *Decides*, if the measures set out in paragraphs 5 and 6 above have not been terminated in accordance with paragraph 19 below, to conduct, 180 days after the adoption of the present resolution and on the basis of the most recent report of the Secretary-General, a thorough review of the application of these measures and of any steps taken by the military junta to comply with paragraph 1 above;

18. *Urges* all States to provide technical and logistical support to assist the Economic Community of West African States in carrying out its responsibilities in the implementation of the present resolution;

19. *Expresses its intention* to terminate the measures set out in paragraphs 5 and 6 above when the demand in paragraph 1 above has been complied with;

20. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3822nd meeting.

Decisions

At its 3834th meeting, on 14 November 1997, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Sierra Leone to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Sierra Leone".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[342]

"The Security Council recalls its resolution 1132 (1997) of 8 October 1997 and the statements by its President of 27 May,[328] 11 July[331] and 6 August 1997[334] in response to the military coup in Sierra Leone on 25 May 1997. It reiterates its condemnation of the overthrow of the democratically elected Government of President Ahmad Tejan Kabbah and its concern about the threat to peace, security and stability in the region which the situation in Sierra Leone continues to present.

"The Council expresses its full support and appreciation for the continued efforts of the Committee of Five on Sierra Leone of the Economic Community of West African States to seek a peaceful settlement of the crisis and the restoration of the democratically elected Government and constitutional order. In this regard, it welcomes the peace plan agreed upon in Conakry on 23 October 1997 between the Committee and representatives of the junta as set out in the documents issued after the meeting.[343] It also notes with satisfaction President Kabbah's acceptance of the peace plan in his statement of 5 November 1997.[344]

"The Council calls upon the junta to fulfil its obligations under the peace plan and in particular the ongoing maintenance of the ceasefire. It calls upon all parties concerned to work for the early and effective implementation of the peace plan, and encourages the Committee of the Economic Community of West African

[342] S/PRST/1997/52.

[343] *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1997*, document S/1997/824, annexes I and II.

[344] Ibid., document S/1997/886, annex.

States to cooperate closely with the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Sierra Leone.

"The Council takes note with appreciation of the briefing on the outcome of the meeting in Conakry on 23 October 1997 provided to its members in New York by representatives of the Committee of the Economic Community of West African States on 11 November 1997. It expresses its readiness to consider how it can support the implementation of the peace plan and looks forward to early recommendations from the Secretary-General on the role the United Nations could play to that end.

"The Council reiterates the need for the provision and distribution of humanitarian assistance in response to local needs, and calls upon the junta to ensure its safe delivery to its intended recipients. It urges all States and relevant international organizations to continue to assist those countries dealing with the influx of refugees caused by the crisis in Sierra Leone.

"The Council reminds all States of their obligation to comply strictly with the embargo on the sale or supply of petroleum and petroleum products and arms and related *matériel* of all types to Sierra Leone, and with the other measures imposed by its resolution 1132 (1997)."

On 16 December 1997, the President addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[345]

"I have the honour to refer to your report on the situation in Sierra Leone .[346]

"In consultations on this matter, the members of the Security Council expressed support for your proposal to reopen a liaison office in Freetown, subject to security and budgetary conditions. Likewise, the members of the Council supported the proposal to send a technical team to examine the situation on the ground and to offer recommendations on the role that would be played by the United Nations in implementing the Conakry Agreement."[343]

[345] S/1997/980.

[346] *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1997*, document S/1997/958.

THE SITUATION CONCERNING THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Decisions

At its 3784th meeting, on 29 May 1997, the Security Council considered the item entitled "The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[347]

"The Security Council expresses its support for the people of the Democratic Republic of the Congo as they begin a new period in their history. The Council respects the legitimate national aspirations of the people of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to achieve peace, national reconciliation and progress in the political, economic and social fields to the benefit of all, and opposes any interference in its internal affairs.

"The Council recalls its resolution 1097 (1997) of 18 February 1997, in which it endorsed the United Nations five-point peace plan.

"The Council welcomes the end of the fighting and expresses its satisfaction that stability has begun to return to the country.

"The Council reaffirms the national sovereignty and the territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and calls for the withdrawal of all external forces, including mercenaries.

"The Council, in accordance with the United Nations five-point peace plan, calls for the rapid and peaceful settlement of the crisis through dialogue and the convening of an international conference on peace, security and development in the Great Lakes region. The Council also reaffirms the statement by its President of 30 April 1997[348] calling for rapid agreement on peaceful transitional arrangements leading to the holding of democratic and free elections with the participation of all parties.

"The Council believes that the convening of an international conference on peace, security and development in the Great Lakes region under the auspices of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity is essential for promoting regional peace and stability.

"The Council, in accordance with the United Nations five-point peace plan, calls for protection and security for all refugees and displaced persons and facilitation of access to humanitarian assistance. It reiterates its call for full respect for the rights of refugees and displaced persons, and for access and safety for humanitarian relief workers.

[347] S/PRST/1997/31.

[348] S/PRST/1997/24.

It also reiterates in the strongest terms its call for complete cooperation with the United Nations mission investigating reports of massacres, other atrocities and violations of international humanitarian law in the country, including to provide it full and immediate access and ensuring its security. It is particularly concerned by reports that refugees in the east of the country are being systematically killed. It calls for an immediate end to the violence against refugees in the country.

"The Council expresses its deep appreciation to the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and their Special Representative, to the Government of South Africa, and to all those inside and outside the region for their efforts to facilitate a peaceful solution to the crisis in the Democratic Republic of the Congo."

On 22 July 1997, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[349]

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 17 July 1997 regarding your decision to appoint Mr. Robin Kinloch, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as your Special Representative for the Democratic Republic of the Congo[350] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They welcome the decision contained in your letter."

"The members of the Council express their full support for the Special Representative in the fulfilment of his tasks.

"The members of the Council look forward to being kept closely informed of the work of the Special Representative."

On 6 August 1997, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[351]

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 1 August 1997 concerning your decision to appoint Mr. Atsu-Koffi Amega, of Togo, and Mr. Andrew R. Chigovera, of Zimbabwe, to be respectively the Chairman and a member of the team to investigate alleged grave violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in the Democratic Republic of the Congo committed since 1 March 1993[352] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the decision contained in your letter."

On 12 August 1997, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[353]

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 8 August 1997 concerning your decision to appoint Mr. Reed Brody, of the United States of America, as the third member of the team to investigate alleged grave violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in the Democratic Republic of the Congo committed since 1 March 1993[354] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the decision contained in your letter."

[349] S/1997/572.

[350] S/1997/571.

[351] S/1997/618.

[352] S/1997/617.

[353] S/1997/634.

[354] S/1997/633.

THE SITUATION IN BURUNDI

[*Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council in 1993, 1994, 1995 and 1996.*]

Decisions

At its 3785th meeting, on 30 May 1997, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Burundi to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in Burundi".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[355]

"The Security Council is concerned that, despite recent positive developments, there is continuing instability in Burundi. It recalls its resolution 1072 (1996) of 30 August 1996, in which, *inter alia*, it demanded that all sides in Burundi declare a unilateral cessation of hostilities and initiate unconditional negotiations with a view to reaching a comprehensive political settlement.

"The Council reiterates its support for the efforts of the regional leaders and takes note of the joint communiqué of 16 April 1997 issued following the Fourth Arusha Regional Summit on the Burundi Conflict.[356] In particular, the Council welcomes the decision of the regional leaders to ease sanctions in order to alleviate the suffering of the people of Burundi.

[355] S/PRST/1997/32.

[356] *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1997*, document S/1997/319, annex.

"The Council welcomes the fact that talks are being held in Rome which are complementary to the Arusha process. It also welcomes the commitment of the Government of Burundi to the comprehensive political dialogue among all the parties within the framework of the Arusha process. It urges all the parties in Burundi to continue to pursue a negotiated settlement and to refrain from actions which are detrimental to such dialogue.

"The Council expresses its deep concern at the involuntary resettlement of rural populations and calls upon the Government of Burundi to allow the people to return to their homes without any hindrance.

"The Council expresses its support and appreciation to former President Nyerere as well as to the Special Representative of the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in their efforts to find a peaceful solution to the crisis in Burundi.

"The Council requests the Secretary-General to continue to keep it informed on the situation in Burundi, especially with regard to the progress of a negotiated and peaceful settlement in the country.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter."

CIVILIAN POLICE IN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

Decisions

At its 3801st meeting, on 14 July 1997, the Security Council considered the item entitled "Civilian police in peacekeeping operations".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[357]

"The Security Council has established or authorized a growing number of peacekeeping operations which contain both civilian and military components. It takes particular note of the increasing role and special functions of civilian police in such operations.

"The Council notes the efforts by the General Assembly and its Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations in carrying out their task to review all aspects of peacekeeping operations, including enhancing the capacity of the United Nations system to accommodate the growing demand for civilian police in peacekeeping operations. It furthermore commends the efforts of the Secretary-General in this regard. The Council encourages States to look for further means to enhance the ways in which civilian police components of peacekeeping operations are set up and supported.

"The Council considers that in operations mandated by the Security Council or the General Assembly the civilian police perform indispensable functions in monitoring and training national police forces and can play a major role, through assistance to local police forces, in restoring civil order, supporting the rule of law and fostering civil reconciliation. It sees an increasingly important role for civilian police, among others, in contributing to the building of confidence and security between parties and among local populations, in order to prevent conflict, to contain conflict or to build peace in the aftermath of conflict.

"The Council encourages States to make available to the United Nations at short notice appropriately trained civilian police, if possible through the United Nations standby arrangements. It welcomes the role of United Nations selection assistance teams in this regard.

"The Council underlines the importance of the recruitment of qualified civilian police from the widest possible geographic range to serve in United Nations operations. It also expresses the importance of the recruitment of female police officers to United Nations operations.

"The Council encourages States individually or collectively to provide appropriate training of civilian police for international service. It encourages the Secretary-General to provide assistance and guidance to Member States in order to promote a standardized approach to the training and recruitment of civilian police.

"The Council underlines the necessity for United Nations civilian police, in accordance with their mandates, to be trained as required, *inter alia*, to render assistance and support in the reorganization, training and monitoring of national police and to help to defuse tension on the ground through negotiations. The Council furthermore considers it essential that United Nations civilian police contingents contain adequate legal expertise.

"The Council underlines the need for close coordination between civilian police and the military, humanitarian and other civilian components of United Nations operations. It encourages efforts by Member States to organize joint training between civilian and military components designated for United Nations operations in order to improve coordination and security for personnel in the field.

"The Council expresses its gratitude to those countries which have contributed civilian police to the peacekeeping operations of the United Nations."

---

[357] S/PRST/1997/38.

UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING: DAG HAMMARSKJÖLD MEDAL

Decision

At its 3802nd meeting, on 22 July 1997, the Security Council considered the item entitled "United Nations peacekeeping: Dag Hammarskjöld Medal".

Resolution 1121 (1997) of 22 July 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling that maintenance of international peace and security is one of the purposes of the United Nations as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting the essential role of United Nations peacekeeping operations in the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling the presentation in 1988 of the Nobel Peace Prize to the United Nations peacekeeping forces,

Recognizing the sacrifice of those who have lost their life in the service of United Nations peacekeeping operations,

Remembering the more than 1,500 individuals from 85 countries who have died in United Nations peacekeeping operations,

1. *Decides* to establish the Dag Hammarskjöld Medal as a tribute to the sacrifice of those who have lost their life as a result of service in peacekeeping operations under the operational control and authority of the United Nations;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish, in consultation with the Security Council, criteria and procedures for bestowing and administering the Medal;

3. *Requests* Member States to cooperate, as appropriate, with the presentation of the Medal.

Adopted without a vote at the 3802nd meeting.

THE QUESTION CONCERNING HAITI

[*Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Security Council in 1993, 1994, 1995 and 1996.*]

Decision

At its 3806th meeting, on 30 July 1997, the Security Council decided to invite the representatives of Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, the Bahamas, Barbados, Canada, Ecuador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The question concerning Haiti

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Support Mission in Haiti (S/1997/564 and Add.1)".[358]

Resolution 1123 (1997) of 30 July 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions and those adopted by the General Assembly,

Taking note of the request of 13 November 1996 from the President of the Republic of Haiti to the Secretary-General of the United Nations,[359] and the letter dated 20 July 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Haiti to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,[360]

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 19 July 1997,[361] and the recommendations contained therein,

Commending the role of the United Nations Support Mission in Haiti in assisting the Government of Haiti in the professionalization of the police and in the maintenance of a secure and stable environment conducive to the success of the current efforts to establish and train an effective national police force, and expressing its appreciation to all Member States which have contributed to the Support Mission,

Noting the termination, in accordance with resolution 1086 (1996), of the mandate of the Support Mission as of 31 July 1997,

Supporting the role of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in the coordination of activities by the United Nations system to promote institution-building, national reconciliation and economic rehabilitation in Haiti,

Noting the key role played to date by the United Nations civilian police, supported by United Nations military personnel, in helping to establish a fully functioning Haitian National Police Force of adequate size and structure as an integral element of the consolidation of democracy and the revitalization of Haiti's system of justice, and in this context

---

[358] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1997.*

[359] Ibid., *Fifty-first Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1996*, document S/1996/956, annex.

[360] Ibid., *Fifty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1997*, document S/1997/568.

[361] Ibid., documents S/1997/564 and Add.1.

welcoming continued progress towards professionalizing the Haitian National Police,

Affirming the link between peace and development, noting that significant international assistance is indispensable for sustainable development in Haiti, and stressing that a sustained commitment by the international community and the international financial institutions to assist and support the economic, social and institutional development in Haiti is indispensable for long-term peace and security in the country,

Recognizing that the people of Haiti bear the ultimate responsibility for national reconciliation, the maintenance of a secure and stable environment, the administration of justice, and the reconstruction of their country,

1. *Affirms* the importance of a professional, self-sustaining, fully functioning national police force of adequate size and structure, able to conduct the full spectrum of police functions, to the consolidation of democracy and the revitalization of Haiti's system of justice;

2. *Decides*, further to paragraph 1 above, and at the request of the President of the Republic of Haiti, to establish the United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti with a mandate limited to a single four-month period ending on 30 November 1997, in order to assist the Government of Haiti by supporting and contributing to the professionalization of the Haitian National Police, as set out in paragraphs 32 to 39 of the report of the Secretary-General of 19 July 1997;[361]

3. *Also decides* that the Transition Mission shall be composed of up to 250 civilian police and 50 military personnel to form the headquarters of a security element;

4. *Further decides* that the security element of the Transition Mission, under the authority of the Force Commander, will ensure the safety and freedom of movement of those United Nations personnel implementing the mandate set out in paragraph 2 above;

5. *Decides* that the Transition Mission will assume responsibility to deploy as appropriate until they are withdrawn all elements and assets of the United Nations Support Mission in Haiti remaining in Haiti;

6. *Requests* all States to provide appropriate support for the actions undertaken by the United Nations and by Member States pursuant to the present and other relevant resolutions in order to carry out the provisions of the mandate as set out in paragraph 2 above;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of the present resolution no later than 30 September 1997;

8. *Recognizes* that economic rehabilitation and reconstruction constitute the major tasks facing the Haitian Government and people and that significant international assistance is indispensable for sustainable development in Haiti, and stresses the commitment of the international community to a long-term programme of support for Haiti;

9. *Requests* all States to make voluntary contributions to the trust fund established pursuant to resolution 975 (1995) of 30 January 1995 for the Haitian National Police, in particular for the recruitment and deployment of police advisers to assist the Inspector General, Directorate General and department headquarters of the Haitian National Police;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report to be submitted no later than 30 September 1997 recommendations on the modalities of subsequent peace-building international assistance to Haiti;

11. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3806th meeting.

Decisions

On 6 August 1997, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[362]

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 1 August 1997 concerning your intention to appoint Brigadier General J. J. Gagnon, of Canada, as Commander of the military element of the United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti[363] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They welcome the proposal contained in your letter."

On 6 August 1997, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[364]

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 1 August 1997 concerning the composition of the military and police components of the United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti[365] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the information contained in your letter and agree with the proposals mentioned therein."

On 24 September 1997, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[366]

> "I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 19 September 1997 concerning the proposal to add Argentina, Niger, Senegal and Tunisia to the list of Member States contributing police personnel to the United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti[367] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter."

On 30 September 1997, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[368]

---

[362] S/1997/620.

[363] S/1997/619.

[364] S/1997/622.

[365] S/1997/621.

[366] S/1997/736.

[367] S/1997/735.

[368] S/1997/755.

"I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 1123 (1997) of 30 July 1997, by which the Council established the United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti, and to inform you that the members of the Council agree with your intention to submit in late October 1997 the report called for by paragraph 7 of resolution 1123 (1997), which was originally due by 30 September 1997."

At its 3837th meeting, on 28 November 1997, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Argentina, Canada, Haiti and Venezuela to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The question concerning Haiti

"Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti (S/1997/832 and Add.1)".[369]

Resolution 1141 (1997) of 28 November 1997

The Security Council,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions and those adopted by the General Assembly,

Taking note of the request of 29 October 1997 from the President of the Republic of Haiti to the Secretary-General,[370]

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General of 31 October 1997[371] and the addendum thereto of 20 November 1997,[372] and the recommendations contained therein,

Commending the role of the United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti in assisting the Government of Haiti by supporting and contributing to the professionalization of the Haitian National Police, and expressing its appreciation to all Member States which have contributed to the Transition Mission,

Noting the termination, in accordance with resolution 1123 (1997) of 30 July 1997, of the mandate of the Transition Mission as of 30 November 1997,

Commending the role of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in the coordination of activities by the United Nations system to promote institution-building, national reconciliation and economic rehabilitation in Haiti,

Noting the key role played to date by the United Nations Civilian Police, the International Civilian Mission in Haiti and United Nations Development Programme technical assistance in helping to establish a fully functioning Haitian National Police of adequate size and structure as an integral element of the consolidation of democracy and the revitalization of Haiti's system of justice, and in this context welcoming continued progress towards professionalization of the Haitian National Police and towards fulfilment of the May 1997 "Haitian national police development plan for 1997-2001",

Stressing the link between peace and development, noting that significant international assistance is indispensable for sustainable development in Haiti, and stressing that a sustained commitment by the international community and the international financial institutions to assist and support the economic, social and institutional development in Haiti is indispensable for long-term peace and security in the country,

Recognizing that the people and the Government of Haiti bear the ultimate responsibility for national reconciliation, the maintenance of a secure and stable environment, the administration of justice, and the reconstruction of their country,

1. *Affirms* the importance of a professional, self-sustaining, fully functioning national police of adequate size and structure, able to conduct the full spectrum of police functions, to the consolidation of democracy and the revitalization of Haiti's system of justice, and encourages Haiti to pursue its plans in these respects;

2. *Decides,* further to paragraph 1 above, and at the request of the President of the Republic of Haiti, to establish until 30 November 1998 a United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti, composed of up to three hundred civilian police, with a mandate limited to a single one-year period ending on 30 November 1998, in order to continue to assist the Government of Haiti by supporting and contributing to the professionalization of the Haitian National Police in accordance with the arrangements, including monitoring the field performance of the Haitian National Police, set out in paragraphs 39 and 40 of the report of the Secretary-General[371] and paragraphs 2 to 12 of the addendum to the report;[372]

3. *Affirms* that further international assistance to the Haitian National Police, should it be needed, should be provided through United Nations specialized agencies and programmes, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, and through international and regional organizations and by interested Member States;

4. *Affirms also* that all special arrangements accorded to the Civilian Police Mission will not constitute precedents for other operations of the same nature that include civilian police personnel;

5. *Decides* that the Civilian Police Mission will assume responsibility for those United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti personnel and United Nations-owned assets required for its use in fulfilment of its mandate;

6. *Requests* all States to provide appropriate support for the actions undertaken by the United Nations and by Member States pursuant to thistle present and other relevant resolutions in order to carry out the provisions of the mandate as set out in paragraph 2 above;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of thistle present resolution every three months from the date of its adoption until the mandate of the Civilian Police Mission expires on 30 November 1998;

---

[369] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1997.*

[370] Ibid., document S/1997/832, annex II.

[371] Ibid., document S/1997/832.

[372] Ibid., document S/1997/832/Add.1.

8. *Recognizes* that economic rehabilitation and reconstruction constitute the major tasks facing the Haitian Government and people and that significant international assistance is indispensable for sustainable development in Haiti, and stresses the commitment of the international community to a long-term programme of support for Haiti;

9. *Requests* all States to make voluntary contributions to the trust fund established pursuant to resolution 975 (1995) of 30 January 1995 for the Haitian National Police, in particular for the recruitment and deployment by the United Nations Development Programme of police advisers to assist the Inspector General, Directorate General and department headquarters of the Haitian National Police;

10. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3837th meeting.

Decisions

On 23 December 1997, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[373]

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 16 December 1997 concerning your decision to appoint Mr. Julian Harston, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as your Representative in Haiti and Head of the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti[374] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They agree with the decision contained in the letter."

On 30 December 1997, the President of the Security Council addressed the following letter to the Secretary-General:[375]

"I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 24 December 1997 concerning the proposed composition of the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti[376] has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter."

[373] S/1997/1007.

[374] S/1997/1006.

[375] S/1997/1022.

[376] S/1997/1021.

THE SITUATION IN THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Decision

At its 3808th meeting, on 6 August 1997, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of the Central African Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in the Central African Republic

"Identical letters dated 18 July 1997 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Central African Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/561)".[377]

Resolution 1125 (1997) of 6 August 1997

The Security Council,

Concerned by the grave crisis facing the Central African Republic,

Taking note with appreciation of the signing of the Bangui Agreements of January 1997[378] and the creation of the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements,

Concerned by the fact that, in the Central African Republic, former mutineers, members of militias and other persons continue to bear arms in contravention of the Bangui Agreements,

Taking note of the letter dated 4 July 1997 from the President of the Central African Republic to the Secretary-General,[379]

Taking note also of the letter dated 7 July 1997 to the Secretary-General from the President of Gabon, on behalf of the members of the International Committee for the follow-up of the Bangui Agreements,[380]

[377] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1997.*

[378] Ibid., document S/1997/561, appendices III-VI.

[379] Ibid., document S/1997/561, annex.

[380] Ibid., document S/1997/543.

Determining that the situation in the Central African Republic continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

1. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Member States that participate in the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements and of those Member States that support them;

2. *Approves* the continued conduct by Member States participating in the Inter-African Mission of the operation in a neutral and impartial way to achieve its objective to facilitate the return to peace and security by monitoring the implementation of the Bangui Agreements in the Central African Republic, as stipulated in the mandate of the Inter-African Mission,[381] including through the supervision of the surrendering of arms of former mutineers, militias and all other persons unlawfully bearing arms;

3. *Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, authorizes the Member States participating in the Inter-African Mission and those States providing logistical support to ensure the security and freedom of movement of their personnel;

4. *Decides* that the authorization referred to in paragraph 3 above shall be limited to an initial period of three months from the adoption of the present resolution, at which time the Council will assess the situation on the basis of the reports referred to in paragraph 6 below;

5. *Stresses* that the expenses and logistical support for the force will be borne on a voluntary basis in accordance with article 11 of the mandate of the Inter-African Mission;

6. *Requests* the Member States participating in the Inter-African Mission to provide periodic reports at least every two weeks through the Secretary-General, the first report to be made within fourteen after the adoption of the present resolution;

7. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3808th meeting.

Decision

At its 3829th meeting, on 6 November 1997, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of Central African Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in the Central African Republic

"Letter dated 27 October 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Gabon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1997/821)[382]

"Letter dated 4 November 1997 from the Permanent Representative of the Central African Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1997/840)".[382]

Resolution 1136 (1997) of 6 November 1997

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 1125 (1997) of 6 August 1997,

Taking note of the sixth report to the Council by the International Committee for the follow-up of the Bangui Agreements,[383]

Taking note also of the letter dated 17 October 1997 from the President of the Central African Republic to the Secretary-General,[384]

Taking note further of the letter dated 23 October 1997 to the President of the Security Council from the President of Gabon, on behalf of the members of the International Committee for the follow-up of the Bangui Agreements,[385]

Expressing appreciation for the neutral and impartial way in which the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements has carried out its mandate, in close cooperation with the Central African authorities, and noting with satisfaction that the Inter-African Mission has contributed to stabilizing the situation in the Central African Republic, in particular through the supervision of the surrendering of arms,

Noting that the States participating in the Inter-African Mission and the Central African Republic have decided to extend the mandate of the Mission[381] to enable it to complete its mission,

Stressing the importance of regional stability and, in this context, fully supporting the efforts made by the Member States participating in the International Mediation Committee established by the Nineteenth Conference of Heads of State, Government and Delegation of France and Africa, and by the members of the International Committee for the follow-up of the Bangui Agreements,

Stressing also the need for all signatories of the Bangui Agreements to continue to cooperate fully in respecting and implementing the Agreements,

Determining that the situation in the Central African Republic continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

1. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the Member States which participate in the Inter-African Mission to Monitor the Implementation of the Bangui Agreements and of those Member States which provide support to them, and their readiness to maintain these efforts;

[381] Ibid., document S/1997/561, appendix I.

[382] Ibid., *Supplement for October, November and December 1997.*

[383] Ibid., document S/1997/828, annex.

[384] Ibid., document S/1997/840, annex.

[385] Ibid., document S/1997/821, annex.

2. *Welcomes also* the support provided by the United Nations Development Programme to the International Committee for the follow-up of the Bangui Agreements, and encourages the United Nations Development Programme to continue its support;

3. *Approves* the continued conduct by Member States participating in the Inter-African Mission of the operation in a neutral and impartial way to achieve its objective as set out in paragraph 2 of resolution 1125 (1997);

4. *Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, authorizes the Member States participating in the Inter-African Mission and those States providing logistical support to ensure the security and freedom of movement of their personnel;

5. *Decides* that the authorization referred to in paragraph 4 above shall be limited to a period of three months from the adoption of the present resolution;

6. *Recalls* that the expenses and logistical support for the Inter-African Mission will be borne on a voluntary basis in accordance with article 11 of the mandate of the Inter-African Mission, requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to establish a trust fund for the Central African Republic which would assist in supporting the troops of States participating in the Inter-African Mission and in providing logistical support to them, and encourages Member States to contribute to the trust fund;

7. *Requests* the Member States participating in the Inter-African Mission to provide periodic reports to the Council at least every month, through the Secretary-General, the next report to be made within one month from the adoption of the present resolution;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide, before the end of the three-month period referred to in paragraph 5 above, a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including recommendations on further international support for the Central African Republic;

9. *Urges* all States, international organizations and financial institutions to assist in post-conflict development in the Central African Republic;

10. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted unanimously at the 3829th meeting.

THE SITUATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Decisions

At its 3810th meeting, on 13 August 1997, the Security Council decided to invite the representative of the Republic of the Congo to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of the Congo".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[386]

"The Security Council is deeply concerned about the situation in the Republic of the Congo following the outbreak of factional fighting in Brazzaville on 5 June 1997. The Council is particularly concerned at the plight of civilians caught up in the fighting, which has resulted in widespread loss of life, displacement of the population and severe humanitarian conditions in Brazzaville. The Council considers that the situation in the Republic of the Congo is likely to endanger peace, stability and security in the region.

"The Council expresses its full support for the efforts of the International Mediation Committee, under the chairmanship of the President of Gabon, and the National Mediation Committee, under the chairmanship of the Mayor of Brazzaville, to persuade the parties involved to reach agreement on a ceasefire and a peaceful settlement of the current crisis. It also affirms its support for the important and constructive role of the joint United Nations/Organization of African Unity Special Representative for the Great Lakes region in these negotiations.

"The Council expresses its grave concern at the recent recurrence of fighting in Brazzaville, calls upon the two parties to the conflict to halt all acts of violence immediately and underlines the need to respect the ceasefire agreement signed on 14 July 1997. It also calls upon the two parties to resolve the crisis on the basis of the proposals submitted by the President of Gabon currently under discussion in Libreville, including agreement on an interim government of national unity and a timetable for the holding of presidential elections.

"The Council recalls the letter dated 20 June 1997 from the Secretary-General to its President drawing attention to the request by the President of Gabon for deployment of an appropriate force to Brazzaville,[387] and the relevant letters to the Secretary-General from the President of the Republic of the Congo and the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity.[388] The Council endorses the three conditions for the establishment of such a force set by the Secretary-General, namely, complete adherence to an agreed and viable ceasefire, agreement to the international control of the Brazzaville airport and a clear commitment to a negotiated settlement covering all political and military aspects of the crisis.

[386] S/PRST/1997/43.

[387] *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1997*, document S/1997/483.

[388] Ibid., document S/1997/495, annexes I and II.

"The Council is of the view that, despite some positive political developments, these conditions have not yet been fulfilled and calls upon the parties to fulfil them without delay. The Council intends to take a decision on this matter once the Secretary-General has submitted a report to it on the question of the fulfilment of these conditions and containing recommendations on further United Nations involvement in the Republic of the Congo.

"The Council also calls upon both parties to respect relevant provisions of international humanitarian law and to ensure safe and unimpeded access by international humanitarian organizations to persons in need of assistance as a result of the conflict, and in any other way to facilitate the effective implementation of humanitarian programmes.

"The Council will remain seized of the matter."

At its 3823rd meeting, on 16 October 1997, the Council decided to invite the representative of the Republic of the Congo to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of the Congo".

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[389]

"The Security Council is deeply concerned about the grave situation in the Republic of the Congo and calls for an immediate end to all hostilities. It deplores the loss of life and the deteriorating humanitarian situation and calls upon all parties to ensure the safety of the civilian population and the safe and unrestricted delivery of humanitarian assistance.

"The Council calls upon all States in the region to support a peaceful resolution of the conflict and to avoid any actions which could exacerbate the situation. It condemns all external interference in the Republic of the Congo, including the intervention of foreign forces, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, and calls for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces, including mercenaries.

"The Council reiterates the importance of a political settlement and national reconciliation and calls upon the parties to cooperate with the International Mediation Committee chaired by the President of Gabon and with the joint United Nations/Organization of African Unity Special Envoy in reaching rapid agreement on peaceful transitional arrangements leading to the holding of democratic and free and fair elections with the participation of all parties.

"The Council remains ready to consider how the United Nations can further contribute to a political settlement, including the possibility of a United Nations presence, on the basis of recommendations to be provided by the Secretary-General as soon as possible."

[389] S/PRST/1997/47.

THE SITUATION IN AFRICA

Decisions

At its 3819th meeting, on 25 September 1997, the Security Council considered the item entitled "The situation in Africa".

In accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the Council invited Mr. Robert Mugabe, President of the Republic of Zimbabwe and current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity to take a seat at the Council table.

At the same meeting, in accordance with the understanding reached in the Council's prior consultations, the Council invited Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim, Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, to take a seat at the Council table.

At the same meeting, following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the Council:[390]

"The Security Council met on 25 September 1997, at the level of Ministers for Foreign Affairs, to consider the need for a concerted international effort to promote peace and security in Africa.

"The Council reaffirms its commitment to Africa in keeping with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. The Council also reaffirms the principles of political independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of all Member States.

"The Council notes that African States have made significant strides towards democratization, economic reform and respect for and protection of human rights in order to achieve political stability, peace and sustainable economic and social development.

"Despite these positive developments, the Council remains gravely concerned by the number and intensity of armed conflicts on the continent. Such conflicts threaten regional peace, cause massive human dislocation and suffering, perpetuate instability and divert resources from long-term development.

[390] S/PRST/1997/46.

"The Council reaffirms the responsibility of all Member States to settle their international disputes by peaceful means and its own primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

"The Council welcomes the important contributions of the Organization of African Unity, including through its Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management, and Resolution, as well as those of subregional arrangements, in preventing and resolving conflicts in Africa, and looks forward to a stronger partnership between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, as well as subregional arrangements, in conformity with Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations. The Council supports enhancement of the capacity of African States to contribute to peacekeeping operations, including in Africa, in accordance with the Charter. The Council highlights the important contribution of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty[391] to international peace and security.

"The Council fully supports the engagement of the United Nations in Africa through its diplomatic, peacekeeping, humanitarian, economic development and other activities, which are often undertaken in cooperation with regional and subregional organizations. The United Nations makes an important contribution to the efforts of Africa to construct a future of peace, democracy, justice, and prosperity. The Council underlines the importance of the commitment of the United Nations through the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other humanitarian organizations to assist the efforts of African States to address humanitarian and refugee crises in accordance with international humanitarian law.

"The Council considers that the challenges in Africa demand a more comprehensive response. To this end, the Council requests the Secretary-General to submit a report containing concrete recommendations to the Council by February 1998 regarding the sources of conflict in Africa, ways to prevent and address these conflicts, and how to lay the foundation for durable peace and economic growth following their resolution. Because the scope of this report may extend beyond the purview of the Council, it invites the Secretary-General to submit his report to the General Assembly and other relevant bodies of the United Nations for action as they deem appropriate, in accordance with the Charter.

"The Council affirms its intention to review promptly the recommendations of the Secretary-General with a view to taking steps consistent with its responsibilities under the Charter."

---

[391] See A/50/426.

SECURITY COUNCIL WORKING METHODS AND PROCEDURE

Decision

On 12 June 1997, the President of the Security Council issued the following note:[392]

"1. Further to the notes by the President of the Security Council dated 30 June, 27 July, 31 August and 29 November 1993,[393] 28 February, 23 March and 28 July 1994,[394] 29 March and 31 May 1995,[395] and 24 January, 30 July and 29 August 1996[396] concerning the Council's documentation and other procedural questions, the President of the Council wishes to state that all members of the Council have indicated their agreement with the following.

"2. The members of the Council have reviewed the format of the annual report of the Council to the General Assembly, which is submitted by the Council in accordance with Article 24, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations. While the report covering the period from 16 June 1996 to 15 June 1997 will have to be in the same format as for the recently preceding years, the report of the Council for future years will be changed, taking into account views expressed on the existing format.

"3. The Council will take the necessary action to ensure the timely submission of its report to the General Assembly. For that purpose:

"(*a*) The Council should retain the existing practice whereby the annual report is submitted to the General Assembly in a single volume covering the period from 16 June of one year to 15 June of the next year;

"(*b*) The Secretariat should submit the draft report to the members of the Council no later than 30 August immediately following the period covered by the report, so that the report may be adopted by the Council in time for consideration by the General Assembly during the main part of its regular session and where possible before the beginning of the general debate of the Assembly.

"4. The report of the Council will include the following sections:

"(*a*) In relation to each subject dealt with by the Council:

"(i) As background, a descriptive list of the decisions, resolutions and presidential statements of the Council for the one-year period preceding the period covered by the report;

"(ii) For the period covered by the report, a description in chronological order of the consideration by the Council of the matter in question and of actions taken by the Council on that item, including descriptions of the decisions, resolutions and presidential statements, and a list of communications received by the Council and reports of the Secretary-General;

"(iii) Factual data, including dates of formal meetings, and informal consultations at which a subject was discussed;

---

[392] S/1997/451.

[393] S/26015, S/26176, S/26389 and S/26812.

[394] S/1994/230, S/1994/329 and S/1994/896

[395] S/1995/234, S/1995/438 and S/1995/440.

[396] S/1996/54, S/1996/55, S/1996/603 and S/1996/704.

"(*b*) Information regarding the work of the subsidiary organs of the Council, including the sanctions committees;

"(*c*) Information regarding the documentation and working methods and procedures of the Council;

"(*d*) Matters brought to the attention of the Council but not discussed by it during the period covered;

"(*e*) Appendices as in the present format of the report, but also:

"(i) The full text of all resolutions, decisions and presidential statements adopted or voted upon by the Council during the year in question;

"(ii) Information about meetings with troop-contributing countries.

"5. There will also be attached, as an addendum to the report, brief assessments of the work of the Council, which representatives who have completed their functions as President of the Council may wish to prepare, under their own responsibility and following consultations with members of the Council for the month during which they presided and which should not be considered as representing the views of the Council. The following disclaimer will appear at the beginning of the addendum containing the above-mentioned assessments:

> The attachment of the assessments of former Presidents of the work of the Security Council as an addendum to the report is intended to have an informative purpose and should not necessarily be considered as representing the views of the Security Council.

"6. The members of the Council will continue to consider and to review ways to improve the Council's documentation and procedure, including the provision of special reports as referred to in Article 24, paragraph 3, of the Charter."

CONSIDERATION OF THE DRAFT REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Decision

At its 3815th meeting, on 12 September 1997, the Security Council considered the item entitled "Consideration of the draft report of the Security Council to the General Assembly".

The decision of the Council was reflected in the following note by the President of the Council:[397]

> "At its 3815th meeting, held on 12 September 1997, the Security Council considered its draft report to the General Assembly covering the period from 16 June 1996 to 15 June 1997. The Council adopted the draft report without a vote."

---

[397] S/1997/706.

ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE AGENDA OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1997 FOR THE FIRST TIME

NOTE: The practice of the Security Council is to adopt at each meeting, on the basis of the provisional agenda circulated in advance, the agenda for that particular meeting; the agenda as adopted for each meeting in 1997 will be found in the *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year*, 3730th to 3846th meetings.

The following chronological list shows the meeting at which the Council decided, in 1997, to include in its agenda an item that had not been inscribed previously.

Item	*Meeting*	*Date*
The situation in Albania	3751st	13 March
Protection for humanitarian assistance to refugees and others in conflict situations	3778th	21 May
The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo	3784th	29 May
Civilian police in peacekeeping operations	3801st	14 July
United Nations peacekeeping: Dag Hammarskjöld Medal	3802nd	22 July
The situation in the Central African Republic	3808th	6 August
The situation in the Republic of the Congo	3810th	13 August
The situation in Africa	3819th	25 September

CHECKLIST OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN 1997

Resolution	*Date of adoption*	*Subject*	*Page*
1093 (1997)	14 January	The situation in Croatia	10
1094 (1997)	20 January	Central America: efforts towards peace	4
1095 (1997)	28 January	The situation in the Middle East	1
1096 (1997)	30 January	The situation in Georgia	38
1097 (1997)	18 February	The situation in the Great Lakes region	29
1098 (1997)	27 February	The situation in Angola	45
1099 (1997)	14 March	The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border	33
1100 (1997)	27 March	The situation in Liberia	64
1101 (1997)	28 March	The situation in Albania	58
1102 (1997)	31 March	The situation in Angola	46
1103 (1997)	31 March	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina	22
1104 (1997)	8 April	Establishment of an international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia	25
1105 (1997)	9 April	The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	26
1106 (1997)	16 April	The situation in Angola	47
1107 (1997)	16 May	The situation in Bonsia and Herzegovina	23
1108 (1997)	22 May	The situation concerning Western Sahara	61
1109 (1997)	28 May	The situation in the Middle East	2
1110 (1997)	28 May	The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	26
1111 (1997)	4 June	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	67
1112 (1997)	12 June	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina	23
1113 (1997)	12 June	The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border	34
1114 (1997)	19 June	The situation in Albania	59
1115 (1997)	21 June	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	68
1116 (1997)	27 June	The situation in Liberia	65
1117 (1997)	27 June	The situation in Cyprus	7
1118 (1997)	30 June	The situation in Angola	48
1119 (1997)	14 July	The situation in Croatia	15
1120 (1997)	14 July	The situation in Croatia	15

Resolution	*Date of adoption*	*Subject*	*Page*
1121 (1997)	22 July	United Nations peacekeeping: Dag Hammarskjöld Medal	89
1122 (1997)	29 July	The situation in the Middle East	2
1123 (1997)	30 July	The question concerning Haiti	89
1124 (1997)	31 July	The situation in Georgia	41
1125 (1997)	6 August	The situation in the Central African Republic	92
1126 (1997)	27 August	Establishment of an international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia	25
1127 (1997)	28 August	The situation in Angola	50
1128 (1997)	12 September	The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border	35
1129 (1997)	12 September	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	69
1130 (1997)	29 September	The situation in Angola	52
1131 (1997)	29 September	The situation concerning Western Sahara	62
1132 (1997)	8 October	The situation in Sierra Leone	83
1133 (1997)	20 October	The situation concerning Western Sahara	63
1134 (1997)	23 October	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	70
1135 (1997)	29 October	The situation in Angola	52
1136 (1997)	6 November	The situation in the Central African Republic	93
1137 (1997)	12 November	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	71
1138 (1997)	14 November	The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border	35
1139 (1997)	21 November	The situation in the Middle East	3
1140 (1997)	28 November	The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	27
1141 (1997)	28 November	The question concerning Haiti	91
1142 (1997)	4 December	The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	27
1143 (1997)	4 December	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait	74
1144 (1997)	19 December	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina	24
1145 (1997)	19 December	The situation in Croatia	19
1146 (1997)	23 December	The situation in Cyprus	8

CHECKLIST OF STATEMENTS MADE AND/OR ISSUED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL DURING 1997

Date of Statement	*Subject*	*Page*
28 January	The situation in the Middle East (S/PRST/1997/1)	1
29 January	Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991, from France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (S/PRST/1997/2)	37
30 January	The situation in Angola (S/PRST/1997/3)	45
31 January	The situation in Croatia (S/PRST/1997/4)	11
7 February	The situation in the Great Lakes region (S/PRST/1997/5)	28
7 February	The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border (S/PRST/1997/6)	32
14 February	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/PRST/1997/7)	21
27 February	The situation in Somalia (S/PRST/1997/8)	54
5 March	Central America: efforts towards peace (S/PRST/1997/9)	6
7 March	The situation in Croatia (S/PRST/1997/10)	12
7 March	The situation in the Great Lakes region (S/PRST/1997/11)	29
11 March	The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/PRST/1997/12)	21
12 March	Security of United Nations operations (S/PRST/1997/13)	56
13 March	The situation in Albania (S/PRST/1997/14)	57
19 March	The situation in Croatia (S/PRST/1997/15)	13
19 March	The situation concerning Western Sahara (S/PRST/1997/16)	61
21 March	The situation in Angola (S/PRST/1997/17)	46
4 April	Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991, from France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (S/PRST/1997/18)	37
4 April	The situation in the Great Lakes region (S/PRST/1997/19)	30
16 April	The situation in Afghanistan (S/PRST/1997/20)	77
16 April	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait (S/PRST/1997/21)	67
24 April	The situation in the Great Lakes region (S/PRST/1997/22)	30
25 April	The situation in Croatia (S/PRST/1997/23)	14
30 April	The situation in the Great Lakes region (S/PRST/1997/24)	31
8 May	The situation in Georgia (S/PRST/1997/25)	40
8 May	The situation in Croatia (S/PRST/1997/26)	14
20 May	Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991, from France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (S/PRST/1997/27)	38

Date of Statement	*Subject*	*Page*
22 May	Central America: efforts towards peace (S/PRST/1997/28)	6
27 May	The situation in Sierra Leone (S/PRST/1997/29)	82
28 May	The situation in the Middle East (S/PRST/1997/30)	2
29 May	The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/PRST/1997/31)	86
30 May	The situation in Burundi (S/PRST/1997/32)	87
13 June	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait (S/PRST/1997/33)	68
19 June	Protection for humanitarian assistance to refugees and others in conflict situations (S/PRST/1997/34)	80
9 July	The situation in Afghanistan (S/PRST/1997/35)	78
11 July	The situation in Sierra Leone (S/PRST/1997/36)	82
11 July	The situation in Cambodia (S/PRST/1997/37)	76
14 July	Civilian police in peacekeeping operations (S/PRST/1997/38)	88
23 July	The situation in Angola (S/PRST/1997/39)	49
29 July	The situation in the Middle East (S/PRST/1997/40)	3
30 July	The situation in Liberia (S/PRST/1997/41)	66
36377	The situation in Sierra Leone (S/PRST/1997/42)	83
13 August	The situation in the Republic of the Congo (S/PRST/1997/43)	94
14 August	The situation in Albania (S/PRST/1997/44)	60
18 September	The situation in Croatia (S/PRST/1997/45)	18
25 September	The situation in Africa (S/PRST/1997/46)	95
16 October	The situation in the Republic of the Congo (S/PRST/1997/47)	95
20 October	The situation in Croatia (S/PRST/1997/48)	18
29 October	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait (S/PRST/1997/49)	71
6 November	The situation in Georgia (S/PRST/1997/50)	43
13 November	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait (S/PRST/1997/51)	73
14 November	The situation in Sierra Leone (S/PRST/1997/52)	85
21 November	The situation in the Middle East (S/PRST/1997/53)	4
3 December	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait (S/PRST/1997/54)	74
16 December	The situation in Afghanistan (S/PRST/1997/55)	79
22 December	The situation between Iraq and Kuwait (S/PRST/1997/56)	75
23 December	The situation in Somalia (S/PRST/1997/57)	54

Litho in United Nations, New York ISSN-0257-1455 99-28150